The Jewish Chronicle

THE ORGAN OF BRITISH JEWRY — INCORPORATING THE "JEWISH WORLD"

One Hundred and Fifth Year — Established November 1841

No. 4,008. REGD. AS A NEWSPAPER — Friday, February 1, 1946 — Shevat 30, 5706 — Price 4d.

THE PALESTINE INQUIRY COMMITTEE

Many Witnesses Heard in London

The Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry, which arrived from Washington last week, after its sittings there, began its work of taking evidence in London last Friday and continued all through this week. It sat in the Assembly Hall of the Royal Empire Society, Northumberland Avenue, with Mr. Justice Singleton (the British Chairman) presiding.

The Committee (as reported in this paper last week) is to split up into sub-committees to pursue its investigations in the D.P. camps in Europe before going to Palestine for the final part of its work, and it hopes to be able to issue its report and recommendations in May.

Almost every Jewish organisation in England, Zionist, non-Zionist, and anti-Zionist, has submitted a memorandum setting forth its views and suggestions for the rehabilitation of the surviving Jews of Europe and for the solution of the problem of Palestine. Many witnesses on behalf of these organisations as well as some individuals, appeared before the Committee to give oral evidence.

While (writes a JEWISH CHRONICLE representative) the members of the Committee seemed anxious to obtain all the available information and to understand clearly the proposals put to them—as, for instance, the nature of the Jewish State in Palestine—it seems plain that they were following the idea expressed in Mr. Bevin's statement of policy that Palestine alone could not solve the Jewish problem and were seeking for admissions from witnesses that other countries would be preferable, or at least would be equally attractive, to Jews.

Chairman's Appeal

In opening the proceedings last Friday, Mr. Justice Singleton referred to the considerable amount of evidence already obtained in Washington as well as the great number of documents sent in to them in this country, and he appealed to witnesses to avoid all possible repetition in view of the fact that they had not a great deal of time to spend in London.

The questions asked of Jewish witnesses in London followed very closely on those asked in Washington.

The first witness was Dayan Dr. I. Grunfeld, who came, he declared, in accordance with the last expressed wish of the late Chief Rabbi, Dr. J. H. Hertz, to testify on his behalf. He read a memorandum which the Chief Rabbi had signed and which bore the signatures also of the members of the Beth Din, Dayanim H. M. Lazarus, I. Abramsky, I. Grunfeld, J. Jakobovits, and M. Swift. The memorandum stated:

"All Jews who adhere to traditional religious Judaism, and these comprise the vast majority of world Jewry, implicitly believe in the Divine promise to the children of Israel of the 'Holy Land as an inheritance.' Our right to the Land granted to us by the Divine Ruler is recorded in the Holy Scriptures and therefore cannot be abrogated, either by sword or by any other force, and certainly not by a so-called conquest and occupation which left the land, once flowing with milk and honey, a desolation, until the children of Israel returned to their inheritance and built cities, planted farms and vineyards, and made a blossoming land once more out of swamps and chaos.

An Eternal Bond

"The link between the Jewish people and its Holy Land is an eternal bond which can never be severed. Most of the Divine enactments given to Israel at Sinai can only be fulfilled in this land, which is the only haven of refuge in the world both for us and our religious aspirations.

"This fundamental truth was recognised by Lord Balfour when he used the following words: 'The position of the Jews is unique. For them, race, religion, and country are interrelated as they are interrelated in the case of no other race, no other religion, and no other country on earth.'

"Ever since our people were forced to leave their land 1,800 years ago by the oppression of a nation whose ambition it was to conquer lands not their own (an example of which we have seen in our days attempted by Hitler and Mussolini) and through which the Jew was dispersed to all corners of the world, homeless and restless—ever since that day the eyes and aspirations of Israel's children and the yearning of their hearts have been directed to the land of their fathers. Each one of them directs his heart and mind thrice daily in his prayers to the Holy Land, and their fervent prayer to their Father in Heaven has been that they may speedily return to their Holy Land.

"This yearning was always translated into action by pious and enthusiastic lovers of God and Zion, and in spite of mortal dangers and unspeakable strain thousands of our greatest and saintliest men wandered to the Holy Land in the course of centuries, to remain there. There was never a time when the Land of Israel was without the children of Israel, and to live in the Holy Land was always considered a fulfilment of a profound religious hope.

"It is clear that the claim of Israel to the Land of Israel would remain a challenge to the world, even if Jews enjoyed civil rights and tranquillity outside the Holy Land. Now, however, that nearly six million of our people have been cruelly martyred for our Faith, and so many left destitute, homeless, and kitless, it is the solemn and sacred duty of mankind to enable the remnants of our suffering people to return to their own ancestral home, where they hope to live before God and the world in peace and security."

The memorandum concluded with a quotation from a pronouncement over the signatures of the late Chief Rabbi and the members of the Beth Din which was published in THE JEWISH CHRONICLE on October 19, 1945, on the same subject.

Replying to Sir Frederick Leggett, who asked whether it meant that every Jew everywhere wanted to return to Palestine, Dayan Grunfeld said that it was the religious wish of every Jew that the Messianic kingdom of peace on earth might arrive speedily, and the homecoming of Israel's children was the preliminary to the Messianic kingdom on earth.

Deputies' Memorandum

The second witness was Professor Selig Brodetsky, who appeared on behalf of the Board of Deputies. In his opening remarks, which he made in compliance with Mr. Justice Singleton's request that he should develop the views expressed in the Board's memorandum, which was rather different, said the Chairman, from those they had received in America, he kept to the lines which he had himself suggested to the Board the previous Sunday—that the Board had for over a century been engaged in dealing with persecuted Jews in other countries and had been connected with Palestine since its most distinguished President, Sir Moses Montefiore.

They began in their memorandum, said Professor Brodetsky, by stating the extraordinary gratification of every British Jew at the attitude of the British Government and people towards the Jewish problem for so many generations. He uttered a warning against two dangers in approaching the problem; one, in considering the present position of the Jews as if it were a phenomenon of this generation, something new in history; the other, in considering Palestine as merely one of the countries to which Jewish refugees could go. He indicated the points to which the Board would like to draw the Committee's attention and said that perhaps the most practical thing was that Jews should be allowed to go to Palestine.

Interim Proposal Suggested

He thought, he said, that the Committee had the right to put forward interim proposals, and as the Arab leaders had been unjustly asked and had refused to allow even a minimum Jewish immigration, he suggested that the Committee should put forward an interim indication that all displaced Jews and others who wanted to go should be allowed to go to Palestine as speedily as possible and that facilities should be granted them for that purpose.

The wider policy about Palestine put forward by the Board, he added, stated that it looked to H.M. Government "to secure that the United Nations, in laying down the policies governing the post-war settlement, declare that undivided Palestine be designated to become, after an agreed period of transitional government, a Jewish State or Commonwealth." There was a definite difference of opinion in the Board, Professor Brodetsky explained, on the words "Jewish State" and a discussion held about them resulted in a vote of 159 in favour of a Jewish State and 18 against.

Mr. Justice Singleton asked the number of members of the Board, and, on being told there were 400, remarked that only half appeared to have been present at that meeting.

Professor Brodetsky, in concluding, referred to the circumstances under which Great Britain accepted the Mandate, and said, "We as British

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THE TRAGEDY OF LUBLIN

Jews in Constant Danger

[From our Correspondent]

LUBLIN, Sunday.

Last night I slept with a loaded revolver under my pillow for the first time in my life. Before the war 50,000 Jews lived here, and if they were not free from care, at least they were free from fear. To-day the community is no more than 5,000 strong and every Jew lives in a constant state of apprehension.

The Germans left more than 18 months ago, but for the Jews the terror still exists, this time from armed nationalist gangs roaming the countryside, "finishing Hitler's work," as they say. Outside Lublin no Jews dare show themselves. There are dozens of little towns in this district where it is more than Jews' lives are worth to enter and inquire about lost relatives, let alone to claim back their property.

Only those who secure the services of armed guards are able to do so with some safety. Yesterday a friend told me that when he went to a neighbouring town to claim back his house, he had two police guards outside and one on the staircase where he slept. Even in Lublin there are many nights when Jews sit up behind bolted doors and every man always has his revolver ready.

Of the 4,000 Jews who live in the city, only about 30 were born here. All the rest of the former Jewish population have been murdered. In the Warsaw ghetto, some ruins remain, but in Lublin there is just nothing. In 1942, the Jews were driven from the ghetto, some to death by Majdanek, others to the Niency forest, some 10 miles out, and there shot. Their homes were razed to the ground. The site on which they stood is now waste land, with never a sign that human beings ever lived there.

And what happened to the living also happened to the dead. The old and new Jewish cemeteries, with tombstones dating back to the 14th century, have disappeared. The graves have been levelled and the land ploughed up.

Here was the cemetery to which Jews from all over the country used to come to pray at the vaults of the Rabbis of Lublin, famous exponents of the Law. These vaults, like the Jewish quarter, were a landmark in the history of Polish Jewry. Everything has been destroyed by the same bloody German hand.

In Warsaw, although I had the ghastly experience of seeing here and there human skulls and

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GOVERNMENT DECISION ON IMMIGRATION

1,500 Monthly Interim Quota

The Government has decided, in spite of the opposition of the Arab Higher Committee and the Arab League, to admit 1,500 Jewish immigrants a month to Palestine pending the findings of the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry. The decision was conveyed by the High Commissioner, General Sir Alan Cunningham, to two delegations, Jewish and Arab, whom he received at Government House, Jerusalem, on Wednesday afternoon.

The High Commissioner's statement was as follows:

"It will be recalled that in the statement of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs dated November 13, 1945, it was made clear that H.M. Government could not divest themselves of their duties and responsibilities under the Mandate while the Mandate continued. H.M. Government, therefore, proposed that they should consult with the Arabs with a view to an arrangement which would ensure that, pending receipt of any interim recommendations of the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry, there should not be an interruption of Jewish immigration at the present monthly rate. Consultations with the Arabs have proceeded over a long period and have not reached a conclusive result.

"In these circumstances, H.M. Government have decided for cogent reasons that they must allow immigration to continue provisionally at the proposed rate of 1,500 monthly. Preference will be given to those European Jews who have a special claim, such as those to whom the Palestine Government have already undertaken obligations, or relatives in Europe of Jews already established in Palestine."

"Illegal" immigrants are to be deducted from the monthly quota.

Mr. Moshe Shertok, head of the Jewish Agency's Political Department, said that every Jew brought from Europe to Palestine was a Jew saved. "Nevertheless," he went on, "the decision admitting in the interim only 1,500 monthly, taken nine months after Victory in Europe and seven months after the Jewish Agency's appeal for the admission of 100,000, must cause deep disappointment. This is an outrage to the feelings of martyred Jewry and a fresh prolongation of the agony of survivors.

"There was no provision in the Mandate requiring H.M. Government to consult Arabs on the size of Jewish immigration. Jewish immigration to Palestine is a right and is not on sufferance. H.M. Government are now authorising Jewish immigration in spite of the absence of Arab consent but are arbitrarily limiting it to a painfully small figure bearing no relation to the possibilities of the absorption of Palestine and in glaring contrast to the acute need of Europe and elsewhere."

The Arabs have also protested against the decision, quoting the Arab Higher Committee's refusal of consent in a memorandum on January 20.

MASS REPRISALS IN PALESTINE

Third Degree for All

[From our Correspondent.—JERUSALEM]

Cinemagoers will remember the last couple of lines of dialogue in the film "Casablanca." The Gestapo chief is shot dead. The police officer barks out, "Arrest the usual number of suspects—no, double the number!"

How descriptive of conditions under the police administration of Palestine are those words nowadays. The whole of the Jewish community is regarded indiscriminately as criminal, at war with the authorities, to be herded into barbed wire "cages" or to be kept for periods as long as 48 hours in detention barracks, without food, water, or facilities for washing, and with primitive sanitary arrangements. The maximum inconvenience is being caused to the Jewish public by the authorities and one is almost tempted to reach the conclusion that they are pursuing a deliberate course of provocation in adopting these "mass reprisals," as Mr. Sherrok called them in a speech in Haifa.

The curfew, one of the most irksome measures of public inconvenience, is unnecessarily prolonged for 36 hours; the announcement of changes in the hours is made with the least possible regard to publicity. The most respectable and law-abiding citizens are hounded as common offenders, with a resultant diminution in respect for the police and military forces. Pilfering by search parties is allowed to proceed unhindered. "Treat 'em as roughly as possible" is the order of the day.

Actual Published Cases

Lest it be thought that I am colouring the facts, here are some reports culled from the local press, where they were allowed to be published under the strict censorship regulations of the country:

Dr. Abraham Twersky, a well-known veterinary surgeon in Jerusalem, was returning from a professional visit to Atarot, north of Jerusalem, ran into the affected area after the explosions on the night of January 20, and, although he produced a curfew pass of the month before and said he was a doctor, was made to alight and abandon his car at the roadside, and was taken to a military detention barracks. He was kept for 48 hours until a C.I.D. officer remembered to take up his case, identified him very quickly, and released him at

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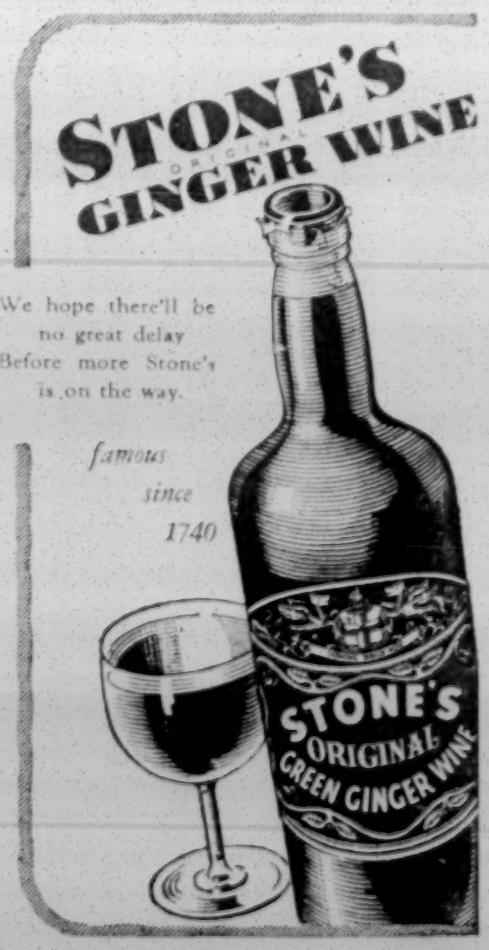

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS. Owing to the exceptional pressure on our space, no guarantee whatsoever can be given as to when small advertisements (other than family announcements) can be inserted. Advertisers may have to wait several weeks before space can be available for them, and they are warned that advertisements can only be taken subject to their acceptance of these conditions.

SITUATIONS WANTED

COMMERCIAL

YOUNG lady, well educated, cultured, experienced personal secretary, seeks position with doctor or similar; willing to learn additional duties; interested in responsibility and meeting people.—Address, 502, Jewish Chronicle.

YOUNG lady seeks post as foreign correspondence clerk; fluent Portuguese and English, able translate Spanish and French into English; good typing speed; knowledge of shorthand.—Address, 557, Jewish Chronicle.

DOMESTIC

JEWISH lady with girl of seven desires housekeeper post; highest references.—Address, 509, Jewish Chronicle.

NURSE capable seeks post to invalid; good references.—Address, 512, Jewish Chronicle.

SITUATIONS VACANT

COMMUNAL

COOK required for small hostel for Jewish girls; able to deputise for superintendent.—Address, 531, Jewish Chronicle.

TALMUD TORAH SCHOOLS, in connection with Jewish Education Board, Bent Street, Cheetham, Manchester, 8. Teachers required, full or part-time.—Apply to the Rev. Dr. J. W. Slotki, Principal.

WANTED, young energetic Minister and teacher for Oxford Jewish Congregation.—Apply, with full particulars of experience and salary required, to Mr. H. Leeche, 4, Hamilton Road, Summertown, Oxford.

COMMERCIAL

DESIGNER-Pattern cutter for West End house, manufacturing ladies' coats and costumes, medium to better; must be practical; very good prospects for right man; give qualifications and full particulars.—Write, Box P 4003, Samson Clarks, 57-61, Mortimer Street, W.1.

EXPERIENCED saleswomen and window dressers required for gowns, suits, etc., Kingston and Richmond; good salary and commission.—Apply, Rowe, 21, Hill Street, Richmond. (4211.)

EXPERIENCED chef or cook, also assistant cook, required for high-class hotel; state experience, age, and wages required.—Sefton Gate Hotel, Promenade, Llandudno.

GOWNS.—Designer-cutter wanted for good-class dress and suits; permanent position, no salary too high for the right person.—A. Ellis, 29/31, Commercial Road, E.1.

HENRY ROSSWICK & CO., Estate Agents, Surveyors, and Valuers, 35-37, Maddox Street, London, W.1 (MAYfair 8991) have vacancies for negotiator with experience of West End and suburban business premises, also for intelligent youth seeking progressive situation.—Write, giving particulars, in confidence, and to arrange interview.

LONDON property company require immediately negotiator; previous experience not essential, but must be of good appearance, pleasant personality, and tactful.—State age, experience, salary required, and full details to Box 525, Jewish Chronicle.

OLD-Established City tailors, London, require experienced cutter and manager with view to partnership; single, about 35 years.—Address, 508, Jewish Chronicle.

S.O.S. Lady or gentleman required to obtain advertisements for book being published for benefit of Jewish Hospital; fortnight's work; good remuneration.—Address, 506, Jewish Chronicle.

WANTED, first-class confectioner, used to Continental work; attractive conditions, excellent wages.—Address, 8,301, Jewish Chronicle.

DOMESTIC

COOK-Housekeeper wanted, three in family; morning woman kept; good references essential; good wages.—Address, 556, Jewish Chronicle.

COMPANION-Help required to assist with elderly lady; comfortable home, good wages; modern flat.—Address, 552, Jewish Chronicle.

COMPANION required for elderly lady with small modern flat in Edgware; high salary.—Box 2,923, 52, Portland Place, W.1.

DAILY companion-help wanted for semi-invalid lady, not bedridden; good wages.—Apply, with full particulars and references, to Mrs. Halpern, 118, Cleveland Street, W.1.

EXPERIENCED cook and maid required for modern labour-saving West End flat; three in family; ideal situation for sisters or mother and daughter; good wages, etc.—Write, Box A6325, Samson Clarks, 57/61, Mortimer Street, W.1.

EXPERIENCED nannie required for baby girl 1 year 10 months; pleasant home, good salary; references essential.—Lee, 7, Manor House Drive, Brondesbury Park, London, N.W.6. (WILlesden 2080.)

GIRL wanted to help generally in Orthodox house; good wages; separate room.—34, Wycombe Gardens, Golders Green, N.W.11.

MARRIED couple required for modern West End flat; three in family; good wages, etc.—Write, Box A6326, Samson Clarks, 57/61, Mortimer Street, W.1.

MOTHER'S Help wanted, particularly to look after the children, daily or living in (own room); maid and charwoman kept; Orthodox.—Weil, 68, Queen Elizabeth's Walk, N.16. (STA. 7350.)

ORTHODOX cook required for modern flat, small family, daily maid kept, own room; good home and wages.—Eyre Court, St. John's Wood, N.W.8. (PRImrose [illegible].)

REFINED cook-general wanted, family 3; excellent home and wages; daily help kept.—Write, Mrs. C. Pick, 25, Nab Lane, Shipley, Yorks.

INVESTMENTS, FINANCIAL AND PARTNERSHIPS

GENTLEMAN, single, good salesman, college education, with moderate capital, British born, would like to meet person, either sex, with business London or Provinces, with view to partnership.—Please write details in confidence to Box 548, Jewish Chronicle.

PARTNERSHIP required with known manufacturer of outdoor maker contemplating same; full support, both financial and output; established retail shops in London and provinces; genuine scope for development; references exchanged.—Address, 561, Jewish Chronicle.

STOKES (Est. 1908), Charles Road, E.7, requires bombed sites and others for building, and can now undertake house and other construction.—GRAngewood 3849.

BUSINESSES FOR SALE

GENERAL Grocery, with living accommodation, in Willesden; books: taking £654 8s. per week; neglected due to ill-health; price £[illegible].—Apply, Sole Agent, Mendoza & Co., 3, Salmouth Parade, N.W.2. (WILlesden 6419-20.)

GOWN, Blouse and Mantle factory for sale in Manchester, completely equipped with machinery, power, etc., and fully staffed; Ltd. Co.; price including freehold premises and coupon float, £5,500; stock at valuation.—Address, 8,578, Jewish Chronicle.

HOUSES, FLATS, ROOMS, TO LET OR FOR SALE, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED

J. BROWN AND CO., 17, MARKET PLACE, HAMPSTEAD GARDEN SUBURB, N.W.11. (SPE. 2341).
Owing to the delay in insertion we beg to suggest that prospective applicants write, call, or telephone for latest list of houses.

FINCHLEY. Near Henly's Corner. Charming modern detached house with 3 bedrooms (could be easily increased to 4), large kitchen and bathroom (both tiled), 2 inter-communicating reception rooms with parquet flooring; very nice garden; freehold, £5,000, or near offer.

GOLDERS GREEN. Attractive property; 3 good sized bedrooms, 2 reception rooms, lounge hall, bathroom and kitchen; freehold; £3,500.

HENDON LANE. In accessible position for travelling and shops. Attractive detached freehold residence; 5 bedrooms, 3 reception rooms, bathroom and kitchen, excellent condition; garage; garden; no war damage; £5,250.

OFFERED SUBJECT TO BEING UNSOLD BY **J. BROWN AND CO. (SPE. 2341)**

A UNIQUE Kensington house, desirable for private residence, Legation Consulate, etc; low built fine panelled entrance hall, handsome staircase; 11 bed and dressing rooms, 2 baths, 3 large reception rooms, complete domestic offices; constant hot water; price, freehold £12,000.—Write T.H.T., 551, Jewish Chronicle.

BOSCOMBE (Bournemouth), few minutes shops, sea and buses, detached house substantially built, excellent condition; accommodation comprises 6 bedrooms, lounge, study, dining room, conservatory, kitchen, bathroom, 2 w.c.'s, and all services, long garden; suitable for good-class guest house, or large family; offered privately, £3,850 freehold. (MAI. 4170.)—Address, 108, Jewish Chronicle.

BRONDESBURY PARK. Leasehold house, charming detached house with five bedrooms, all with hot and cold water and bathrooms, large billiard room, 3 reception-rooms, and beautiful fitted lounge; large garden back and front; garage for 3 cars, with chauffeur's flat of 4 rooms above; the whole for sale complete with furniture, fittings, etc., or can be bought without the furniture.—For price and further particulars, please write, Box B.L.12, c/o C. J. Lytle, Ltd., 24-25, New Bond Street, W.1.

FAMILY with comfortable house in Hampstead might offer furnished accommodation, without service, to congenial applicants, preferably married couple; modern house, every convenience, accessible, central heating, billiards.—Address, 204, Jewish Chronicle.

FINCHLEY, between Tally Ho and Church End; most desirable residence backing on to park; 4 bedrooms, billiard room, 3 reception, lovely large rooms; B.B. garage; freehold £3,750, or near offer.—Apply Sole Agents, Fergusson Taylor Ltd., 769, High Road, N.12. (HIL. 5482.)

FINCHLEY. Near Finchley District Synagogue, freehold modern house; 4 bed, 2 reception; garage; in excellent condition, one minute main road; reception-rooms, hall, staircase panelled; parquet floors throughout; part-central heating; price, with draperies, stair carpet, and electric light fittings, £6,250.

GOLDERS GREEN. Hodford Road, delightful modern house, in good order; 4 bed., 2 reception, good garden, will sell only in exchange for 4 or 5-room modern flat in London or Brighton; leasehold, £4,000. Sole Agents: Messrs. Richard & Claude Hershman, 123, Pall Mall, S.W.1. (WHI. 6037-8.)

£4,000 FREEHOLD. Hampstead (close Finchley Road) imposing modern style residence within easy distance of the Heath; 6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, spacious hall, 2 reception rooms, cloakroom, etc.; large well-kept gardens; immediate possession.—Richard Powell and Partners, 23, Coleman Street, E.C.2. ('phone MON. 5575.)

FURNISHED room to let, 5 guineas weekly; references required.—Apply, 8, Chesterfield Gardens, W.1.

HAMPSTEAD. In an exclusive thoroughfare off Heath Drive, a choice modern-style residence; six beds, two baths, lounge hall, two fine recept. rooms, morning room, modern domestic quarters; central heating; parquet floors; pleasant gardens; lease 58 years; price, £4,800.—Richard Powell and Partners, 23, Coleman Street, E.C.2. (MON. 5575.)

HIGHBURY, N.5. Vacant possession of upper flat of 4 rooms, kitchen, bath, etc., with benefit of lower flat let at 21s. per week inclusive, in substantial residence on private estate; £1,500, freehold.—Address, 112, Jewish Chronicle.

HOUSE for sale. Hampstead Garden Suburb, comprising 4 large bedrooms with basins in all bedrooms, with magnificent dressing room adjoining main bedroom; large lounge and dining room with bay windows; entrance lounge hall, bathroom, 2 w.c.'s; detached, with beautiful laid-out gardens, ultra-modern central heating; garage.—For full particulars and to view, phone SPEedwell 6132.

HOUSE for sale, Stamford Hill; 985 years' lease; just repaired; top flat let; £1,800.—Address, 175, Jewish Chronicle.

HOVE (off New Church Road). Just available, modern well-built freehold (on 2 floors); 4 bedrooms (fitted radiators), 2 reception, attractive tiled bathroom, labour-saving kitchen (central heating throughout), hall cloakroom, nice garden, brick garage; price £4,500; immediate possession.—B. Jackson, F.V.A., Imperial Arcade, Western Road, Brighton.

KENTON (Middlesex). Attractive modern freehold house; 2 reception-rooms, 4 bedrooms, kitchen, scullery; garage; all main services; 5 minutes' walk station; price, £3,500.—H. E. Foster & Cranfield, 6, Poultry, E.C.2.

BENNETT AND CO., 167, Cricklewood Broadway

SHEFFIELD. Semi-detached modern house; 2 reception rooms, 3 bedrooms, kitchen, bathroom; garden; garage space; lease 800 years; ground rent £4 5s. per annum; £1,500.—Apply, **BENNETT & CO., 167, Cricklewood Broadway, N.W.2 (opposite Woolworths'). GLAd. 6666 (4 lines).**

SHEPPERTON (near Sunbury-on-Thames). Detached freehold residence, 2 reception rooms, 3 bedrooms, bathroom, usual offices; garden; detached garage; price £2,100, freehold.—**BENNETT & CO., 167, Cricklewood Broadway, N.W.2 (opposite Woolworths'). 'Phone, GLAdstone 6666.**

SUTTON, SURREY. Detached bungalow, comprising 2 reception rooms and large lounge, 3 bedrooms, tiled kitchen (with fitted cabinet), and bathroom; lovely garden 300 ft. x 50 ft., with 50 fruit trees, greenhouse and fish pond; detached garage; well worth viewing; freehold £2,950.—**BENNETT & CO., 167, Cricklewood Broadway, N.W.2 (opposite Woolworths'). GLAdstone, 6666 (4 lines).**

WOODSIDE PARK, N.12 (3 mins. Woodside Park Station). Detached; lounge hall, 2 reception rooms and study, 4 bedrooms, tiled kitchen and bathroom; parquet flooring; central heating; ground floor cloakroom; garden; brick-built garage with electric light and water; 7 years old; vacant possession; £3,750; freehold.—**BENNETT AND CO., 167, Cricklewood Broadway, N.W.2 (opposite Woolworths'). 'Phone: GLAdstone, 6666.**

WEST EALING. Semi-detached modern bay-windowed residence; 2 reception rooms, 3 bedrooms, half-tiled bathroom; hall cloakroom; kitchen fitted with "Norland" boiler; garden; detached garage; vacant possession; £2,500; freehold.—**BENNETT & CO., 167, Cricklewood Broadway, N.W.2 (opposite Woolworths). 'Phone, GLAdstone 6666 (4 lines).**

BENNETT AND CO., 167, Cricklewood Broadway

MANCHESTER, CRUMPSALL

MODERNISED detached house, 4 beds., 2 bath., lounge, dining, morning room, billiard room, kitchen, etc.; conservatory, greenhouse, large brick garage; heating boiler; tel.; garden; outside coals; rates £64 15s., c.r. 25/3/2; garage let on weekly tenancy £158 p.a.; some carpets and hangings if required; total area about 3,500 sq. yds.—Address, 601, Jewish Chronicle.

THREE-Bedroomed house to be sold, Colindale; best position, near bus stop and station; vacant possession.—'Phone, STAmford Hill 2596.

TO LET in Bournemouth, 7-roomed flat just being decorated, furnished or otherwise, in detached residence with beautiful garden and grounds, situated in select residential district, only 10 minutes from sea; yearly tenancy to approved tenant, who must provide good references.—Address, 185, Jewish Chronicle.

TO Let furnished. Detached residence in Cricklewood, with 2 reception rooms, 5 bedrooms, kitchen, bathroom, etc.; redecorated; 10 gns. per week.—'Phone, MAYfair 0016.

ULTRA-Modern house in the best part of Palm Bay, Cliftonville; 4 bedrooms, 2 reception rooms, tiled kitchen, all up-to-date fitted-in fittings, beautifully tiled bathroom, cloakroom downstairs with wash basin, brick-built garage, large garden back and front; sun trap windows and sun bathing balcony; situated few minutes from sea and shopping centre; freehold, £3,200.—Address, 8,858, Jewish Chronicle.

VERY nice modern house for sale, Hendon Central; 4 bedrooms, 2 reception-rooms, morning-room, lounge, hall, kitchen, bathroom, 2 w.c.s, garage and very large fruit garden; £3,950, freehold.—'Phone, MAIda Vale 0027, for appointment to view.

WESTCLIFF-ON-SEA. Freehold house for sale, 1 minute sea and station; 6 beds., 3 rec., k., 2 bathrooms, 2 w.c.; hot and cold and gas fires in bedrooms; redecorated; very suitable for boarding house or 2 s.c. flats; price £3,000.—Address, 164, Jewish Chronicle.

WIMBLEDON PARK, S.W. Non-basement detached residence with views over golf links; C.H.W., C.H.; garage and delightful garden; 6 bed, bath, 3 reception rooms, offices.—View appointment with sole agents, Row and Son, 35a, Kensington High Street, W.8. (WES. 3214.)

MANSION FLATS. Property investors require particulars, also weekly modern houses; any amount; flats, blocks, modern houses for sale for investment.—Messrs. Dutch & Dutch, 415, Kilburn High Road, N.W.6.

HOUSES, FLATS, ROOMS, WANTED, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED

EX-ROYAL Tank Regiment Troop-Sergeant, fought Germans continuously in 8th Army, Egypt, Cyrenaica, Libya, Tunisia, Italy, Greece; twice wounded (Auchinleck's campaign and Alamein); now demobbed; urgently needs home, flat or apartment, for wife and self; London area preferred.—Address, 162, Jewish Chronicle.

MODERN flat required in Hove; 3 bedrooms, 2 reception; will pay good price for fixtures, carpets, pelmets, etc., if accommodation suitable.—Address, 148, Jewish Chronicle.

MODERN house 3 or 4 bedrooms required N.W. London; ground floor flat in exchange if required.—'Phone, CAN. 1760.

PROFESSIONAL young gentleman would either take or share furnished flat in modern block if possible; N.W. or W. London district preferred.—Address, 196, Jewish Chronicle.

SMALL flat wanted for middle-aged lady, Stamford Hill, Stoke Newington area.—Corfin, 51, Brook Avenue, Edgware. (EDG. 4856.)

SMALL modern house, 3 bedrooms, wanted with vacant possession for March/April, North-West districts.—Write, Lewis, 39/4, Grand Avenue, Hove.

UNFURNISHED 5 or 6-room flat wanted; St. John's Wood; would negotiate.—Address, 9,609, Jewish Chronicle.

WANTED, modern three-bedroom house, with garage, freehold, about £3,000.—Write, "A.Z.," c/o Streets, 110, Old Broad Street, E.C.2.

WANTED for a special client a superior modern house in North-West London, 5/6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms; freehold preferred, but leasehold would be considered; up to £10,000.—J. Brown and Co., 17, Market Place, Hampstead Garden Suburb, N.W.11. (SPE. 2341.)

WANTED to purchase modern 3/4 bedroom house N.W. London district near shops; would purchase fittings if necessary.—Address, 152, Jewish Chronicle.

WARRANT Officer is anxious to obtain accommodation suitable self, wife, and son; unfurnished or furnished house, flat, or apartment; suggestions appreciated.—Write, 36, Linden Lea, N.2. ('Phone, SPEedwell 9608.)

YOUNG married couple would share house, flat or rooms, in Birmingham.—All inquiries to C. Winston, 142, Valley Drive, Harrogate.

J. BROWN & CO.

WILL obtain a high price for your modern 3/4 bedroom house in North-West London.

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SPE. 2341 (five lines).

BUSINESS PREMISES, SHOPS, PROPERTY, ETC., TO LET OR FOR SALE

FACTORY accommodation suitable for any industry, all on one large light clear floor, area 15,000 sq. ft.; sprinkler valves and central heating; lift; fine locality for labour, within 5 miles Manchester (North district); low rates; rent £750 p.a.—Address, 8,571, Jewish Chronicle.

FUR Shops for sale in excellent positions; well-equipped workshop attached; stock; goodwill; long leases.—Write, Box P 4017, Samson Clarks, 57-61, Mortimer Street, W.1.

NORTH LONDON. A fine estate of 90 modern maisonette flats, situated close to main road, shops, trolley buses, etc., all are let at approximately 21s. weekly inclusive and produce gross £4,906 approximately; rates and water rate £1,226, leaving £3,680 per annum; price, £46,000; FREEHOLD.

SOUTH-EAST LONDON. A compact estate of 36 maisonette flats situated just off main road; all are let at rents averaging 20s. weekly inclusive, and producing gross £1,954; rates, water rate and ground rent £756, thus leaving approximately £1,197 p.a.; leasehold, 90 years' unexpired; price, £14,000.—Details from David Baker & Co., 94, George Street, Portman Square, W.1. (WELbeck 1601-2.)

OFFICES and showrooms, Mayfair; superior modern building; central heating, parquet floors, passenger lift; to be let on lease to firms of highest repute; from £1 per square foot; single suites or up to 10,000 square feet.—Address, 531, Jewish Chronicle.

PREMISES for sale suitable for clothing factory, engineering works, storage, cinema, furniture manufacturer or any industry; building contents 775 square yards; bowling green 3,283 square yards; good locality for labour; off main road, two minutes bus Manchester, Rochdale, Oldham buses; station five minutes and goods station Shaw; freehold; also caretaker's house attached; £[illegible]; genuine applicants (principals) only.—Address, Ashley's, Mill Furnishers, [illegible] Mills, Crawford Street, Rochdale. ('Phone, Rochdale 3342.)

RENT a lock-up shop in Granville Arcade, Brixton; busy working-class district, moderate rentals, financial help to approved traders.—Grossville Estates, Ltd., Granville Arcade, Brixton, S.W.9. (BRIxton 2990.)

AGENCIES WANTED

ADVERTISER, returning shortly to Palestine, would like to contact British manufacturers with a view to an agency for British goods in Palestine, and vice-versa.—2, Warwick Place, London, W.9.

SPECULAND BROS. LTD., 93, West George Street, Glasgow, invite manufacturers of jewellery, fancy goods, metal and silver cigarette cases, ladies' and gents' brush sets, etc., to submit samples for home and export trade.

TO manufacturers of toys, fancy goods, plastics, novelties, etc., advertiser wishes to hear from makers of these goods; ideas and suggestions exchanged; entire output could be taken of exclusive lines.—Address, 9,640, Jewish Chronicle.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

WHOLESALE gown house wishes to contact large or small manufacturers with view to entering programme for supplies for large scale immediate development; financial support and/or interest considered; possibility of influencing cloth supplies.—Address, 507, Jewish Chronicle.

FURNITURE FOR SALE OR WANTED

HIGH-Grade 5 ft. maple burr bedroom suite, twin divan beds or double bed, complete; ditto, dining-room suite, 5 ft. 6 in. cocktail-fitted sideboard, extending table to 6 ft., 4 chairs, padded backs; 3-piece stainless hide tub suite; perfect condition, evenings; £1,500.—Lee, 17, Santlaare House, Pembury Estate, Downs Park Road, Clapton, E.5.

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ADVERTISER has four-roomed modern flat to offer in Finchley Road in exchange for 5 or 6-room modern flat in Hampstead or St. John's Wood.—HAM. 4693, except Friday (PRImrose 5560).

EXCHANGE, modern 2-room flat, St. John's Wood, beautifully decorated, tiled bathroom, modern kitchenette, Frigidaire, lovely garden, restaurant, central heating, for a 5 or 6-room flat, same district.—Address, 9,610, Jewish Chronicle.

WILL exchange modern 4-bedroom house in Hendon for modern 3-bedroom flat in Hendon or Golders Green.—Sonaben, 7, Newman Street, London, W.1. ('Phone, MUSeum 5588.)

BUSINESSES WANTED

WHOLESALE business required with small coupon float; stock not required; good price for quick deal.—Address, 7,322, Jewish Chronicle.

FACTORIES WANTED

FACTORY required for light plant; single, double storey approximately 4,500 feet; rent or purchase; preferably North, North-West London.—Address, 8,859, Jewish Chronicle.

BOARD, ETC., WANTED

WIDOW requires accommodation as paying guest with homely family.—Address, 543, Jewish Chronicle.

COMFORTABLE home required in Southport with Jewish family by elderly lady; generous payment; own furniture provided if required.—Box L 3011, W. H. Smith and Son, Ltd., Manchester, 3.

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COMFORTABLE home offered to refined business lady with young Jewish family; Edgware district; central buses and Tube.—'Phone, EDG. 3649.

MISCELLANEOUS

FURNITURE repaired, repolished and reupholstered, new and second-hand bought and sold.—R. Epstein, 95, High Street, Kingsland, E.8 (late of Osborn Street, Whitechapel). ('Phone, CLIssold 0934.)

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'Phone: Bowes Park 3285

THE
Jewish Chronicle
THE ORGAN OF BRITISH JEWRY — INCORPORATING THE "JEWISH WORLD"

105th Year — Established 1841

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Advertisements cannot be accepted by telephone.

Family announcements intended for the current week's issue, must reach the Office not later than first post on **Tuesday** (births and deaths only, by first post Wednesday), except holiday weeks, when special times are announced. Only recognised quotations are accepted for inclusion in family announcements.

THE JEWISH CHRONICLE reserves the right to refuse to insert any advertisement, even though accepted and paid for, and to make any alterations which may be necessary in order to maintain the standards of this newspaper.

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THE JEWISH CHRONICLE,
28, HIGH STREET, HIGH WYCOMBE, BUCKS.
Telephone No.: High Wycombe 900.

THE LONDON OFFICES are at
88, CHANCERY LANE, W.C.2.
Telephone No.: CHAncery 6381/2.
Telegraphic Address: JAECHRON HOLB., LONDON.
MANCHESTER Office: Northern Assurance Building, Albert Square, Manchester, 2 (BLAckfriars 7567).

In view of the paper shortage, announcements of family events, etc., will be, until further notice, limited to **three separate announcements** in any one issue of the paper.

BIRTHS

BENJAMIN.—On January 22, 1946, at Middlesex Hospital (Woodlarington Wing), to Frances (née Freeman), wife of Louis Benjamin, a second daughter.—4, Quadrant Close, Hendon, N.W.4.

BLASHKIE.—On January 15, 1946, at St. Mary's Hospital (Private), to Mr. and Mrs. H. Blashkie (Ray Rosenfield), a son.—12, Birkdale Street, Manchester.

BROWN.—At "Sandowne," Palatine Road, to Eve (née Nevitt) and Harry Brown, a daughter (Angela) (a sister for Lionel).—3, Brooklands Avenue, Withington.

FACHLER.—A son, יעקב, was born on January 14, 1946, לידת שבט, at Benslow Nursing Home, Hitchin, to Chava (Eva) Fachler (née Becker), wife of Pte. Eli Fachler.—79, Hallmead, Letchworth.

FREEMAN.—On January 23, 1946, at "Beech Mount," North Manchester Maternity Home, to Hilda (née Belinsky) and Maurice Freeman, a son.—132, Downham Crescent, Prestwich.

KONSKIER.—A son was born on Wednesday, January 23, 1946, at the Royal Free Northern Hospital (Queen Mary Ward), London, to Queenie (née Cynberg), wife of Isaac Konskier, of 115, Osbaldeston Road, N.16.

MARKS (Manackerman).—On January 20, 1946, at the North Manchester Maternity Home, to Rose (née Hassell) and Kivah, a daughter (Bernice) (a sister for Lyon).—61, Woodlands Road, Manchester, 8.

SILVER.—On January 18, 1946, at Ardenlee Nursing Home, Ravenhill Road, to Ann (née Druker), wife of Eli Silver, 21, Upper Cavehill Road, Belfast, a son (Malcolm Allen).

SPECTOR.—On Thursday, January 24, 1946, at Fernecroft Nursing Home, N.W.3, to Rita (née Goodman), wife of Hyman Spector, a son (Gordon).—5, Arthur Court, Bayswater, W.

VALENCIA.—On January 27, 1946, at a London Nursing Home, to Clara (née Casson), wife of Lewis Valencia, a son (Malcolm).—10, Wordsworth Walk, N.W.11.

BARMITZVAH

BERMAN.—Barrie Jules Walter, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Berman, of 126, Bridgwater Road, Berkhamsted, will read a portion of the Law and Haftara on Saturday, February 2, 1946, at Lea Bridge Road Synagogue, London, E.5.

LEWIS.—Cyril, only son of Mr. and Mrs. P. Lewis, of 4, Woodhurst Road, Maidenhead, Berks., will read Maftir and Haftara at Golders Green Synagogue, Dunstan Road, on Saturday, February 2, 1946.

SILVERMAN.—Murray Joseph, son of Mr. and Mrs. Reuben Silverman, of 107, Lauderdale Mansions, W.9, will read a portion of the Law at the Cricklewood Synagogue, Walm Lane, N.W.2, on February 2, 1946.

ENGAGEMENTS

BERRY : JACOBS.—The engagement is announced of Joseph, only son of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Berry, of 10, Holmwood Court, London, N.16, to Helen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Elias Jacobs, of 17d, Park Lane, Calcutta, India.

CANTON : DERBER.—The engagement is announced of Joyce, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. I. Canton, of 64, Broom Lane, Salford, to Jack, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Derber, of 72, Herbert Street, Manchester, 8.

NEWMAN : SEABERG.—The engagement is announced of Sergeant Instructor Eli Newman, A.P.T.C., son of the late Mr. J. Newman and Mrs. Newman, of 6, Limestead Avenue, Crumpsall, Manchester, 8, to Phyllis, only daughter of the late Mr. J. Seaberg and Mrs. Seaberg, of 34, Ravensway, Prestwich.

STEINGOLD : LEIBSON.—The engagement is announced of Anita, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. N. Steingold, of 40, Crow Lane, Southgate, to Warrant Officer C. N. Leibson, R.A.F., youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. L. Leibson, of 40, Hillcrest Gardens, N.W.2.

Engagements—(*Continued*)

TRISTER : SOLOMONS.—The engagement is announced of Sidney, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Trister, of 465, Eastern Avenue, Ilford, to Frances, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Newman Solomons, of 7, Powell Road, Clapton, E.5.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Rowe announce that the engagement of their daughter, Bernice, to Mr. Leslie Greenbaum has been cancelled.

Mr. and Mrs. Sam Weinstock announce that their daughter, Daphne, has terminated her engagement to Mr. Louis Knopp.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

FEIG : GOLDMAN.—The marriage of Izaak Feig, Polish Forces, to Jochabed Goldman, 28, Spurstowe Road, Hackney, E.8, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Goldman, formerly of Montague Road, Dalston, E.8, will be solemnised at Montague Road Beth Hamedrash at 1.30 p.m. on February 10, 1946. Reception to be held at Montague Road Beth Hamedrash. No invitations. Will friends and relatives please accept this as the only intimation.

MARRIAGES

GLASS : COWEN.—The marriage took place in New York on January 27, 1946, of Julius, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Glass, "Avril," 26, Old Hall Road, Broughton Park, Manchester, 7, to Doris, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Cowen, of New York. (New York: c/o The Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. Manchester address, c/o 15, Turner Street, Deansgate, 6111.)

SILVER WEDDINGS

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Cohen, of 89, Wellington Avenue, N.15, have pleasure in announcing the 25th anniversary of their marriage, which was solemnised on February 6, 1921. Communications, 67, Highfield Avenue, N.W.11.

FOX : BARANOFSKY.—On February 8, 1921, at the New Zionist Synagogue, the marriage was solemnised of Israel Fox to Fanny Baranofsky.—37, Amhurst Road, Hackney, E.8.

Mr. and Mrs. N. Posner (Jennie Joseph), 92, High Street, Kidlington, Oxford, celebrated their Silver Wedding on January 30, 1946. Festivities when their son returns from the Far East.

Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Roland have pleasure in announcing the attainment of their 25th wedding anniversary today (February 1, 1946).—4, Meynell Gardens, Hackney, E.9.

Mr. and Mrs. Mark Rowan (Ada Rimell), 100, Warwrave Avenue, N.15, attain their 25th wedding anniversary on February 1, 1946. Festivities when son, Noel, returns from Singapore.

GOLDEN WEDDINGS

Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Cohen, of 80, Victoria Park Road, E.9, celebrate their Golden Wedding on Sunday, February 3, 1946.

DEATHS

ABRAHAMS.—On January 25, 1946, Isaac, beloved husband of Ada. Deeply mourned by his heartbroken wife, daughter, Betty (Cedes), sister, Carrie (Courts), relatives, and friends. Shiva at 252, Old Kent Road, S.E.1.

ASPIS.—On January 25, 1946, Hyman J. Aspis, 50, Raglan Court, Wembley Park, passed away. Deeply mourned by his heartbroken wife, brother and many friends. Deeply loved and never to be forgotten by his devoted wife. His dear memory will ever be cherished. May God rest his soul in everlasting peace.

BARNET.—On January 26, 1946, Dinah Barnet, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. S. Barnet, 9, Brunswick Street, Cheetham, Manchester. Deeply mourned and will be sadly missed by her brothers, sisters, brother-in-law, sisters-in-law, nieces, nephews, relatives, and friends. May her sweet soul rest in everlasting peace.

BAUM.—On January 16, 1946, at 141, Edgwarebury Lane, Edgware, Joseph Baum. Deeply mourned by his wife, Miriam, sons, Lou, Samuel, Barnett, Zelig, and Ronald, daughters, Mrs. Sadie Anne Colvin and Mrs. Claire Epstein, grandchildren, relatives, and friends.

BERGER.—On January 27, 1946, after a short illness, Lewis Berger, of 16, Colvestone Crescent, Dalston, E.8, passed away, aged 84. Deeply mourned by his wife, Annie, daughters, sons, daughters-in-law, sons-in-law, grandchildren, relatives, and friends. May his dear soul rest in peace. Shiva at 8, Hurstwood Road, London, N.W.11.

BOWICK.—On Saturday, January 26, 1946, Philip Bowick, aged 56. Deeply mourned by his wife, Leah, daughter, Cora (Mrs. Cowan), sons, Sydney (Sgt.), Jerome, son-in-law, Ben, grandchild, Rita, relatives, and friends. May his dear soul rest in peace. American papers please copy.—40, Lynie Street, Stockport.

BOWICK.—On Saturday, January 26, 1946, Philip Bowick. Deeply mourned by his brother-in-law, Mr. H. Bowman, Mrs. Bowman and sons.

CIDDOR.—On Tuesday, January 22, 1946, Betsy, aged 79, relict of the late Harris Ciddor, of 21, Bishops Road, Prestwich, and Alexandra Road, Moss Side. At rest. Deeply mourned by her loving family and numerous friends.

COHEN.—On January 18, 1946, Hannah, wife of the late Jacob Cohen (formerly of 86, Dean Street, W.1), passed peacefully away. Deeply mourned by her sorrowing children, Ben, Ali, Simon, Bessie, Deborah, and Clara, sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, grandchildren, relatives and friends. May her dear soul rest in everlasting peace.—8, Varndell Street, Hampstead Road, N.W.1.

COHEN.—On Sunday, January 20, 1946, Isaac Cohen, beloved husband of Eva. Deeply mourned by his heartbroken wife, devoted children, Hilda and Sidney. Gone from our sight but never from our hearts. May his dear soul rest in peace.—114, Clarendon Court, N.W.2.

COHEN.—On Friday, January 25, 1946, Sarah, wife of the late Julius Cohen, of 13, Clifford Way, Neasden (late of 58, Cable Street, E.1, and Blackpool). Deeply mourned by her broken-hearted daughter, Pearl, brothers, Simon and Michael, sisters, Milly and Rebecca, brothers-in-law, sisters-in-law, nieces, nephews, and friends. May her dear soul rest in everlasting peace. Shiva at 13, Clifford Way, Neasden, N.W.10, terminating on Sunday, February 3.

COOPER.—On Tuesday, January 22, 1946, at 25, Quantock House, Stamford Hill, Marie Cooper, beloved wife of Henry Cooper. Deeply mourned by her husband, daughter, Lucy, sons, Lewis (Lewi), Harry, Samuel (Sammy), Mark, daughters-in-law, Kitty, Rene, Nellie, and Ruby, son-in-law, Harry, grandchildren, Kitty, John (Johnny), Betty, Barbara, Edward, Michal, Kenneth, Peter. She suffered in silence. Gone from our sight but never from our hearts. May her dear soul rest in peace.

COOPER.—On Tuesday, January 22, 1946, at 25, Quantock House, Stamford Hill, Marie Cooper. Deeply mourned by her loving son, Barnet (Barney), daughter-in-law, Beatty, and grandson, Alan. May God rest her soul in peace.

DIAMOND.—On Tuesday, January 15, 1946, at 1, Heathland Road, Kersal, Salford, 7, Michael Diamond, beloved father of Sarah, Selina, Morris, Betty, Louis, and "Billie," passed peacefully away after a long illness patiently borne. Deeply mourned by his children, grandchildren, relatives-in-law, relatives, Mechutanim, and friends. May his dear soul rest in peace.

Deaths—(*Continued*)

ELLERMAN.—On January 25, 1946, Pesach Ellerman, aged 75. Deeply mourned by his son, Harry, daughters, Hannah (Mrs. Gerard), Raie (Mrs. Rosenberg), Rose (Mrs. Welt), Jean, and Stella, sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, grandchildren, relatives, and friends.—38, Kingsway, Wembley Park, Middlesex.

ELLIS.—On January 28, 1946, Millie Ellis, passed away peacefully, beloved wife of Abraham, mother of Benjamin (Ben) and Rober. (Bob). Deeply mourned by them, also by daughter-in-law, relatives, and friends. May her dear soul rest in peace. Shiva at 5, Egerton Gardens, Willesden, N.W.10.

FRIESNER.—On January 25, 1946, at 239, Great Clowes Street, Salford, 7, Johnny Friesner, dearly beloved husband of Marian, and devoted father of Peter and Michael. A truly noble soul who devoted himself unselfishly to us.

FRIESNER.—On Friday, January 25, 1946, Johnny Friesner, aged 49, the dearly beloved brother of May, Aubrey. Deeply mourned by May, Jack, Joan, and Jeffrey.—6, Elm Road, Didsbury, Manchester.

FRIESNER.—On January 25, 1946, Johnny Friesner, dearly beloved brother-in-law of Ellis Backner. Deeply mourned.

GOCHIN (Gottlieb).—On Friday, January 25, 1946, Nathan Gochin, of 7, Brighton Road, N.16, passed away in profound peace, after a long and full life. Deeply mourned, his memory will ever be cherished by his loving sons, daughters, sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren. The funeral took place on Sunday, January 27, and Shiva at 7, Brighton Road, N.16.

GOLD.—On January 21, 1946, at 2, New Road, Chalfont St. Giles, Bucks., Kitty, beloved wife of William Gold, mother of Gerald and Ruth, sister of Abe Sprung (New York). Deeply mourned.

GOTTLIEFE.—On January 26, 1946, suddenly, at 13, Beitcliffe Avenue, Leeds, 7, Lazarus Gottliffe, dearly beloved husband of Bessie, and dear father of Esther Dorothy, and Harold. Mourned by all who knew him.

HUNT.—On January 23, 1946, at 14, Firsby Road, N.16, Adelaide Hunt, eldest daughter of Henrietta Hunt and the late Saul Hunt. Deeply mourned by her mother, sister, brother-in-law, uncle, aunt, cousin, Jean, relatives, and friends. Rest in everlasting peace.

HYAMS.—On January 29, 1946, Maurice Hyams, passed peacefully away. Deeply mourned by his family and friends. God rest his soul. Shiva at 7, Staverton Road, Brondesbury Park, N.W.2.

LAWSON.—On January 24, 1946, after a long illness borne with greatest courage, Sq./Ldr. Stanley Lawson, dearly loved and loving husband of Dora, and son of Mrs. R. Lawson. Deeply mourned.—12a, Carlingford Road, London, N.W.3. Palestinian and Cairo papers please copy.

LAWSON.—On January 24, 1946, at Westminster Hospital, after a long illness borne with great courage, Sq./Ldr. Stanley W. Lawson, very dearly loved and loving husband of Dora, and son of Mrs. R. L. Lawson. Sadly missed by his sisters, brothers, sisters-in-law, and brother-in-law. Middle East papers please copy.

LEDERMAN.—On January 25, 1946, after a long illness, Ernest Lederman, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Lederman, of Liverpool. Deeply mourned by his sisters and brothers.—35, St. John's Wood Road, N.W.8.

LEWIS.—On January 26, 1946, at Charing Cross Hospital, after a long illness, patiently borne, Rubenstein Lewis, aged 72. Deeply mourned by his sons, Ralph and Arthur, daughters, Doris and Minnie, son-in-law, daughters-in-law, grandsons, and a large circle of relatives and friends. No Shiva.—9, Oakdene Park, Finchley, N.3.

LEWIS.—On January 21, 1946, at Charing Cross Hospital, Rubenstein Lewis, aged 72, beloved father of Doris, and father-in-law of Rubie.—45, Cavendish Mansions, Maida Vale, W.9.

MARKS.—On January 21, 1946, Dinah, 36, Holcombe Road, N.W.10, the loving and devoted wife of Isaac Marks (formerly of King Edward Road, E.9), passed peacefully away. Deeply mourned by her husband, children, Leo, Doris, Sidney, and Beatrice, sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, only surviving sister, relatives, and a large circle of friends. May her dear soul rest in peace. American papers please copy.

MARKS.—On January 22, 1946, Hannah Marks, widow of the late Nathan Marks, at 186, Stamford Hill, N.16. Deeply mourned and sadly missed by her children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren.

MARKS.—On January 22, 1946, Hannah Marks. Deeply mourned by her eldest daughter, Leah (Lucie), and sons-in-law, Mark, q. v. 3, Ian Court, Western Lawns, Hove.

MARKS.—On January 22, 1946, Hannah Marks, aged 84. Sadly missed by her daughter, Rayna, son-in-law, Johnny, Brown, and grandson, Ronald. Adored by all. God rest her dear soul.

MUSAPHIA.—On January 20, 1946, Aaron Musaphia, beloved brother of Mrs. Lipman, of Johannesburg, Mrs. Isaacs, 1,199a, Finchley Road, Mrs. Palache, Mrs. Balham, and Mas Musaphia, of "Redclyffe," Babraham Road, Cambridge. Deeply mourned.

NEMKO.—On January 25, 1946, Abraham Nemko, aged 67 years, passed away. Deeply mourned by his dear wife, family, relatives, and friends.—27, Teesdale Street, E.2.

PACY (Pacifico).—A. 10, Westminster Drive, Westcliff-on-Sea, Essex, Alex Pacy (Pacifico), dearly beloved husband of Ettie and father of Joe. Deeply mourned by his heartbroken and devoted wife, son, daughter-in-law, Doris, sisters, brothers, sisters-in-law, brothers-in-law, relatives, and friends. Peace to his dear soul.

POSNER.—The staff of D. L. Ornstein Ltd. mourn the loss of their manager and colleague, Moses Posner, and wish to express their profound and sincere sympathy and condolence to his wife and family.

POSNER.—The directors and staff of Raphael, Lewis and Silver, Ltd., wish to express their sincere sympathy and condolence to the wife and family of the late Morris Posner on their grievous loss.

POSNER.—Mills and Tapper, Ltd., wish to express to the wife and family of the late Morris Posner their profound and sincere sympathy and condolence on their grievous loss.

ROSENBERG.—On Friday, January 25, 1946 (Shevat 23, 5706), Leah Rosenberg, widow of the late Hyman Rosenberg, passed peacefully away, aged 80 years. Deeply mourned by her sons, Samuel, David, daughters-in-law, Sarah, Raie and Katie, grandchildren, Harry, Hyman, Joyce, Connie, Harvey, Betty and Vivian, relatives, and friends. May her dear soul rest in everlasting peace.—15, Highpoint, Highgate, N.6.

SCHALIT.—On January 25, 1946, after three days' illness, Frieda Markovna Schalit, passed away in Pardess-Hannah, Palestine.

SCOTT.—On January 24, 1946, Edward Russell, of 1, Albert Mansions, Church Road, Hove, beloved husband of Golda, and father of Lionel and Evelyn. Deeply mourned.

SILVER.—On January 24, 1946, Rose Silver, aged 71, passed peacefully away after a long illness very bravely borne. Deeply mourned and sadly missed by her husband, "Mattos," and sons, Lewis, Mark, Barnett, and Max, daughters, Cerail, Rachel, Frances, daughters-in-law, Rita, Cissie, Mary, and Minnie, sons-in-law, Sidney Marlow, Joe Levy, Sidney Diggon, grandchildren, Lillian, Minnie, Leonard, Stanley, and Sidney, intended grandson, Sam Press, and Mechutanim. Shiva at 13, Maefair, Northampton.

Deaths—(*Continued*)

SILVER.—On January 24, 1946, Rose Silver, aged 71, passed peacefully away. Deeply mourned by her eldest son, Lewis, daughter-in-law, Rita, grandchildren, Lillian and Stanley, and intended grandson, Sam. May her dear soul rest in everlasting peace amidst the pious.—2, Abington Square, Northampton, and 41, Helena Road, Park Avenue, Willesden Green, London, N.W.10.

SHAW.—On January 23, 1946, Esther Shaw, aged 69. Deeply mourned by her son and daughter, Lionel and Doris, relatives, and friends. May her soul rest in peace.—26, Guipscw Flats, Stamford Hill, N.16.

SOLOMONS.—On January 30, 1946, Zachariah (Zaho) Solomons, of 52, Aylward Street, Stepney, E.1. Deeply mourned by his loving wife, Julia, sons, Maurice and Henry, daughter, Rosetta, grandchild, June, brother, sisters, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, brothers-in-law, sisters-in-law, relatives, and friends. God rest his dear soul in peace. Funeral will be at East Ham Cemetery, Marlow Road, and will leave the above address at 12.30 p.m. to-day (Friday).

SOLOMONS.—On January 24, 1946, with tragic suddenness, Jeffrey Raymond, in his third month. Deeply mourned by his heartbroken parents, grandparents, great-grandparents, uncles, aunts, and cousins. "The Lord giveth, and the Lord taketh away."—82, Ivor Court, Gloucester Place, N.W.1.

SOLOMONS.—On January 24, 1946, suddenly, Jeffrey Raymond, aged 3 months, first grandchild of Mr. and Mrs. S. Kaprow, 82, Ivor Court, N.W.1. Sorely missed by his sorrowing grandparents. Peace to his dear soul.

SOLOMONS.—On January 24, 1946, suddenly, Jeffrey Raymond, aged 3 months. Dearly loved only nephew of Martin Kaprow, 82, Ivor Court, N.W.1. May his dear soul rest in everlasting peace.

SWYCHER.—On January 16, 1946, Lazarus, beloved husband of Rose Swycher. Deeply mourned by his wife, son, daughter, son-in-law, daughters-in-law, grandchildren, relatives and friends.

TOW (Lipshitz).—On Shevat 16, אברהם יצחק, beloved husband of Yona. Deeply mourned by his loving wife.—17, Argyle Square, Sunderland.

VINER.—On January 24, 1946, after a brief illness, Leonora Viner, aged 13 years, darling beloved daughter of Hettie and Harry Viner. Deeply mourned and sadly missed by her brothers, Tom and Brian, sister, Sheila. Grandma, aunts, uncles, relatives, and friends. Her lovely face and beautiful smile will live in our hearts for ever. May her dear soul rest in peace.—6, Valencia Road, Stamford.

VINER.—We shall miss Leonora. God rest her soul in peace.—Affectionately, Mr. and Mrs. Michael Davis, Sally, and Neville, 6, Warden Fields, Stanmore.

WAXMAN.—On January 23, 1946, Edith, beloved wife of Autie Waxman, passed peacefully away. Deeply mourned by her husband, mother, mother-in-law, brothers-in-law, sisters-in-law, nephews, nieces, and friends. May her dear soul rest in peace.—Flat 8, 51, Radbourne Street, W.1.

WETTMAN.—On Friday, Shevat 23 (January 25, 1946), in his 86th year, David Wettman, beloved husband of Hortense, and father of Victor Weston. Deeply mourned by them, his daughter-in-law, Sara, granddaughter, Ruth, relatives and friends.—1/6, Brondesbury Park, N.W.2.

WOLFSTHAL.—On Tuesday, January 22, 1946, after much suffering patiently borne, Isidore (Miff) Wolfsthal, dearly beloved husband of Hannah. Deeply mourned by his heartbroken wife, brother, Bernard, mother-in-law, Mrs. M. Singer, nieces, nephews, relatives, and friends. May his dear soul rest on everlasting peace.—12, Brunswick Road, Hove.

WOLFSTHAL.—On Tuesday, January 22, 1946, Isidore (Miff) Wolfsthal. Deeply mourned by his sorrowing brother-in-law and sister-in-law, Sidney and Minnie Goodblom. For ever in our hearts.—12, Brunswick Road, Hove.

ON ACTIVE SERVICE

ISAACS.—On Friday, January 25, 1946, after a long illness contracted in Burma and patiently borne, L.Ac. Joseph Morey Isaacs, R.A.F.V.R., aged 25 years. Dearly beloved second son of Mr. and Mrs. Johnny Wolff, of "The Marquis of Lorne," 496, Dalyell Road, Stockwell, S.W.9, and brother of Samuel and Mark. Sadly missed and deeply mourned by his dear parents, brothers, sister-in-law, niece, fiancée, relatives and friends. May his dear soul rest in everlasting peace.

ISAACS.—On Friday, January 25, 1946, after a long illness contracted in Burma, L.Ac. Joseph Morey Isaacs, R.A.F.V.R., aged 25 years, dearly beloved adopted son of Mr. and Mrs. Morey Isaacs, "The Lord Raglan," High Street, Plaistow, E.13, and grandson of Sam Isaacs. Deeply mourned by his fiancée, relatives, and friends. Gone from our sight but never from our hearts. May his dear soul rest in everlasting peace.

ISAACS.—On January 25, 1946, after a long illness contracted in Burma, L.Ac. Joseph Isaacs, aged 25 years, grandson of the late Sam Isaacs. Deeply mourned by his sorrowing aunts, uncles, and cousins.

In the death notice of Herschell Owen, published last week, the name, "Anita," was printed in error for "Ghita."

Continued on next page

ALLIANCE ASSURANCE CO. LTD.
HEAD OFFICE
BARTHOLOMEW LANE, LONDON, E.C.2
Established 1824
INSURANCES OF ALL KINDS
FIRE - MARINE - BURGLARY & THEFT
Accidents of all kinds — Motor Vehicles
LIFE (with and without profits)
Estate Duty Policies — Family Protection
Children's Deferred Assurances and Educational Endowments — Annuities
The Company undertakes the duties of Executor and Trustee

IN MEMORIAM

DIED ON SERVICE

GILBERT.—Tender memories of a wonderful son and husband, L/Bdr. Sydney Gilbert, **killed in action.** For ever in our thoughts.—Mother, wife, sisters, brothers, and nieces, Prestwich.

GORDON.—Cherished memories of a dearly loved only son and devoted brother, Joseph, **killed in action,** Anzio, February 24, 1944 (Shevat 30, 5704).—"Mam," "Dad," Fac, Wakefield.

BEST.—In cherished and unfading memory of Millie Best (née Haag), who passed away February 13, 1945 (Adar 1, 5705). Ever mourned by her husband, Moses, daughter, Lily, grandson, Harold, son-in-law, Ben, brothers, sisters, and all relatives and friends. We loved her so. God rest her dear soul.—62, Walton Flats, E.1.

BLOOMFIELD.—In loving memory of my dear husband, Abraham (Abe), who passed away on February 3, 1944. Sadly missed by his wife, Milly, and children, Natalie, and Harold, and son-in-law, Harry.—May his dear soul rest in peace. Life goes on, but memory stays.

COHEN.—In ever loving and unfading memory of our darling wife and mother, Eva Cohen (née Skylinsky), who passed away February 15, 1945.—To the world she was one, to us everything. We think of her in silence and shed many a tear.—May her dear soul rest in peace. Deeply mourned by her devoted husband, David, and children, John, Sylvia, Sidney, Godfrey, Bernard, son-in-law, daughters-in-law, and granddaughter.—20, Argyle Road, Ilford, Essex.

DRAYMENSTOCK.—In loving memory of our devoted mother (Lisa), of 1/2, East India Dock Road, Poplar, E.14, who passed away February 21, 1944. Deeply mourned by her children, Ben, Sophie, and Ruben, daughters-in-law, and grandchildren.—May God grant her sweet soul everlasting peace.

FISHMAN.—In loving memory of our dear daughter and sister, Ray, who passed away February 5, 1938 (Adar 4, 5698). Ever in the thoughts of her mother, brothers, and sister.—Rose.—20, Chessington Court, Finchley, N.3.

GOLDBERG.—In loving memory of our beloved father, Benjamin Goldberg, died February 14, 1937 (Adar 3, 5697). For ever in his children's thoughts.—20, Green Street, Cardiff.

GREEN.—In affectionate memory of Lottie, darling daughter of Mr. Sam Harris and the late Mrs. Harris, Penylan Hill, Cardiff, who passed away February 28, 1922 (Shevat 29, 5682). Sadly missed and never forgotten by her loving son, father and sisters.

HILLELSON.—In cherished memory of our darling "Mam," Henrietta, who passed away February 5, 1942. So dearly loved, so sadly missed by her devoted son and daughter.—May her soul rest in everlasting peace.—Sewell, Scarthoe Road, Grimsby.

LEBOFF.—In everlasting memory of our beloved husband and father, Solomon Leboff, who passed away January 31, 1927 (Shevat 28, 5687). Sadly missed by his wife, children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren.—God rest his dear soul.—"Lanvilla," Hasslemere Gardens, Finchley, N.3.

LEVINSON.—In loving memory of Maurice (Moss), Winne Levinson, who passed away, February 4, 1929. Ever in the thoughts of his loving wife, son, and brothers.—19, Dudley Court, Finchley Road, N.W.11.

LIZAR.—In loving memory of Ray, who died February 10, 1940. Always missed by her children.

LIZAR.—In loving memory of Ray, who died February 10, 1940. Sadly missed by her sister, Ada Davis.

LOUIS.—In loving memory of George Louis (Lew Gwynne), who passed away February 10, 1942 (corresponding with Shevat 23, 5702). So sadly missed and will never be forgotten by his wife, Leah, and sons, Geoffrey and Alan, parents, brothers, sisters, parents-in-law, brothers-in-law, sisters-in-law, nephews, nieces, relatives, and many friends.—May his dear soul rest in everlasting peace.

MARKOVITCH.—In cherished memory of our devoted husband and father, Morris Markovitch, who passed away February 6, 1941 (Shevat 27, 5701). Not just to-day but every day in silence we remember. Mourned by his dear wife, sons, daughters, sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, grandchildren, relatives, and friends.—May God grant him everlasting peace.—34, Broadhurst Avenue, Edgware.

MOSCOVITCH.—In ever loving memory of our dear wife and mother, Rifka Moscovitch, who left us Adar 1, 5702 (1941). Never forgotten.

NATHAN.—Cherished memories of our dearly beloved husband and father, Charles Henry Nathan, who was taken from us February 4, 1942.—Deeply mourned and sadly missed by his wife, daughters, son, sons-in-law, daughter-in-law, grandchildren, also "Bill."—God rest his dear soul in peace.

OLESKY.—In loving memory of my dear wife and darling mother, Annie Olesky, who passed away Adar 3, 5705.—Deeply mourned and sadly missed by her sorrowing husband, son, and daughter.—May her dear soul rest in everlasting peace.—Manchester, 8.

In Memoriam—*(Continued)*

RAPPOPORT.—In loving memory of my dear wife, Annie Rappoport, who passed away Shevat 21, 5706 (February 4, 1945).—Deeply mourned by her sorrowing husband, son, sons-in-law, daughters, daughter-in-law, and grandchildren.—May her soul rest in peace.—7, Cygnet House, Chelsea, London, S.W.3.

RAPPOPORT.—In ever loving memory of my mother, Annie Rappoport, who departed this life February 4, 1945 (Shevat 21).—K.

RAVITZ.—In ever loving memory of my darling mother, who passed away January 30, 1943.—Never to be forgotten by her daughter, Lily, son-in-law, Jack, and granddaughter, Avril.

RING.—In loving memory of our dear brother, Gershon George, who passed away February 2, 1945.—Sadly missed by his sisters, Kit, and Esther, and brother, Harry, of Preston.

SEFTOR.—In loving memory of my dear father, Bertram Seftor, who passed away Shevat 29 (February 16, 1942).—Sadly missed.—Arnold Seftor, 43, Spottiswoode Road, Edinburgh, 9.

SLOTKIN.—In ever loving and unfading memory of our darling mother, Leah Slotkin, who passed to her eternal rest on Shevat 30, 5701.—Gone from our sight but ever in our thoughts. Sadly missed by her heartbroken sons, daughters, sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, and grandchildren.—God rest her beloved soul in peace.—6, Croyde Avenue, Hayes, Middlesex.

STARR.—Unfading memories of our dear "Daddy" (Samuel), who left us all so suddenly, January 30, 1935.—For ever remembered by his son Leonard (15, Hanson Street, W.1), daughters Hilda (Mrs. Piper, 39, Linden Lea, N.2), Lily (Mrs. Scott, 62, Upper Street, N.1), sons-in-law, daughter-in-law, and grandchildren.—"To the world he was just one, but to us he was all the world."

WOODMAN.—Beautiful memories of our mother, who was taken from us January 26, 1943.—Her memory to us our greatest treasure.—Her loss a lifetime's regret.—For ever loved and always remembered by her loving daughters, son, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, and grandchildren.—5, Woodhill Grove, Prestwich, Manchester.

MEMORIAL STONES

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY

ROSENTHAL.—The memorial stone in loving memory of the late Miriam Rosenthal will be consecrated at Hazlerigg Cemetery, Gosforth, on Sunday, February 3, 1946, at 2.30 p.m. prompt. Will relatives and friends kindly accept this as the only intimation.

TARTAKOFF.—The memorial of the late Harris Tartakoff, of 24, Dawson Road, will be consecrated on Sunday, February 3, 1946, at Edmonton Cemetery, at 3 p.m. Will relatives and friends kindly accept this as the only intimation.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 10

GRAHAM (Gottlieb).—The memorial stone in loving memory of the late Isaac (Sonny) Graham, of 48, Ilchester Road, W.11, will be consecrated at Willesden Cemetery, on Sunday, February 10, 1946, at 3 p.m. Please accept this as the only intimation.

PERSONAL

Mrs. Bann and family wish to thank all relatives and friends for messages and visits of sympathy in their bereavement.

Mr. S. Caplan and family wish to thank relatives and friends for their kind condolence in the sad death of Mrs. Rose Caplan, who passed away on January 6, 1946. Dearly beloved wife of Samuel Caplan, of 95, Plaistow Road; sister of Mrs. L. Caplan and Mrs. I. Simmons, of Plymouth, beloved mother of Anne, Ray, Ernest, and Evelyn. Ever in our memory.

The family of the late Mr. Isaac Cohen, of 114, Clarendon Court, N.W.2, wish to thank all relatives and friends for the kind expressions of sympathy received in their recent bereavement.

The family of the late Michael Diamond, of 1, Heathland Road, Kersal, Salford, 7, wish to thank the clergy, relatives and friends for the visits and kind expressions of sympathy in their sad bereavement.

The brothers and sisters of the late Lewis Livingstone thank the clergy, relatives, and friends for their kind expressions of sympathy received in their sad bereavement.

Mr. and Mrs. Lionel Nevies wish to thank relatives and friends for their kind condolence and visits in their recent sad bereavement.—54, Ellom Road, Crumpsall, Manchester, 8.

Mrs. Hettie Rose, son and daughter, wish to convey their thanks to the Ministers of Westcliff-on-Sea, Gladstone Park and Dollis Hill Synagogues, also relations and numerous friends for visits and messages of sympathy received in their recent sad bereavement.—C5, Argyle House, Westcliff-on-Sea.

Mr. J. Ross, of 1, Woburn Mansions, W.C.1, wishes to thank relatives and friends for the kind expressions of sympathy and messages received in his recent sad bereavement.

The family of the late Solomon Shiebert wish to thank most sincerely the clergy attending prayers, relatives, and friends for their kind visits, letters, and telegrams, and all expressions of sympathy in their sad bereavement.—74, Devonshire Street, Manchester, 7.

Mr. M. Stallman and family, of 15, Albert Avenue, Prestwich, desire to express their most sincere thanks to the clergy, relatives and friends for kind expressions of sympathy in their sad bereavement.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Bergman, of 1, Orchard Court, Vicarage Road, Leyton, E.10, wish to thank all relatives and friends for their wonderful gifts and good wishes on attaining their Silver Wedding on January 23, 1946.

Mr. and Mrs. Judah Marks, of 19, Rowdon Avenue, Willesden, wish to thank relatives and friends for the good wishes, telegrams, flowers, and beautiful gifts received on the occasion of their Silver Wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. Ben Marks, of 410, Park West, W.2, and 84, Charing Cross Road, W.C., thank their relatives and friends for the numerous letters and telegrams of congratulation they received on behalf of their son, Leo.

Bachelor middle-aged, due for demob late March, requires room with service in flat or house, London, N.W.3 district; moderate terms; non-Orthodox.—Address, 487, Jewish Chronicle.

Friends and correspondents required, over 30, interested in music, literature, languages, dancing, dramatics, riding, swimming, travel, etc.—Address, 503, Jewish Chronicle.

Mrs. Milly Muer, 133, Blackstock Road, N.4, has presented two Sefer Torah Mantles to Dalston Synagogue, one in memory of her late husband, Mark Muer, and the other in memory of her late young brother, Jack Guyster, and her late young nephew, Louis Simon Green.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Finkel, of The Clarence Hotel, Reading, wish to inform their numerous friends that they are now residing at 70, Queen's Road, Newcastle.

Friends and correspondents sought, above 28 years of age; interests—languages (including Yiddish and Hebrew), music, and reading.—Address, 603, Jewish Chronicle.

Ex-R.A.F. Officer, physicist, single (40), is seeking interest. Reply to Box 570, Jewish Chronicle.

Young lady having to take treatment in London, which involves staying all night at clinic, wishes to contact refined Jewish family with whom she can have lunch and dinner, and stay during day.—Address, 618, Jewish Chronicle.

Companion urgently wanted for invalid elderly lady. Sleep in. Comfortable home and good wages. Finchley district.—Address, 725, Jewish Chronicle.

Personal—*(Continued)*

Advertiser has considerable funds available for the purchase of any well-established business, such as general merchandise, manufacturing and commercial undertakings, properties, etc. Write in first instance giving fullest details; replies dated in strict confidence; principals only.—Address, 9,517, Jewish Chronicle.

Gents Formal Wear for Weddings and Social Functions.—Write, phone, or call at Suite 24, 140, Park Lane, London, W.1. (MAYfair 4373.)

Avant Galleries Ltd., will pay best prices for fine quality secondhand furniture.—Write to, or call at, 169/173, Tottenham Court Road, London, W.1, or 'phone, EUSton 4667.

"My Hat! I must remember to send it to GUY'S!"—Felt hats in large quantities are still one of our needs.—Appeal Secretary, GUY'S HOSPITAL, London, S.E.1.

Spectacles repaired and replaced. Speedy service by qualified opticians.—Hatton Optical Co., Ltd. (Director, M. Davidson, F.S.M.C., F.I.O., 19, Hatton Garden, London, E.C.1. 'Phone, HOL. 8193.)

Whisky, Gin, Foreign and British Liqueurs and Wines, Champagnes, Cocktails, etc.—St. George's Vineries Ltd., at 76-78, George Street, Baker Street, W.1, can supply all your requirements. (Phone, WEL. 1819.)

COMMUNAL NOTICES

ק"ק כנסת ישראל
UNITED SYNAGOGUE

HAMPSTEAD GARDEN SUBURB SYNAGOGUE
Norrice Lea, N.2

RABBI Dr. I. WEINSTOCK will deliver his Farewell Address during the morning service on Saturday, February 2.

UNITED SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP GROUP—DUNSTABLE

APPOINTMENT of Ministerial Officer/Teacher; comfortable living accommodation provided in town centre; splendid opportunity for an enthusiastic man for progressive community.—Application by letter only to Hon. Secretary, Miss E. Nathan, 21, Browning Road, Luton, Beds.

ק"ק מחזיקי הדת
SPITALFIELDS GREAT SYNAGOGUE
59, Brick Lane, E.1

הספרים for the late Chief Rabbi, Dr. J. H. Hertz זצ"ל will be given on Sunday, February 3, 1946, at the Spitalfields Great Synagogue (Machzike Hadass), at 4 p.m., by Rabbi Dayan M. Swift and by Rabbi Dr. S. Schonfeld.

ADATH YISROEL SYNAGOGUE
126, Green Lanes, N.16

RABBI H. MEISELS, Chief Rabbi of the British Zone in Germany, will deliver a Farewell Drasha on Shabbas next פרשת משפטים, February 2, 1946, at 4.30 p.m.

LONDON JEWISH HOSPITAL
Stepney Green, E.1

VACANCY for girl with secondary education and knowledge of shorthand and typewriting in the Child Guidance Clinic.—Apply, giving age, qualifications, experience, and salary required, to the Secretary.

CENTRAL EXAMINING BOARD
Under the Auspices of Jews' College, London

AN Examination for the School Certificate, Intermediate and Diploma A and B of the Central Examining Board will take place in London and certain provincial centres on Sundays, March 24 and 31, 1946.

Copies of the Syllabus together with forms of application, which must be returned not later than February 20, 1946, can be obtained from the Secretary, Jews' College, Woburn House, Tavistock Square, W.C.1.

M. STEPHANY,
Secretary.

RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL FOR JEWISH DEAF CHILDREN

A MEETING will be held in the Rose Hertz Hall, at Woburn House, Upper Woburn Place, W.C.1, on Sunday, February 3, at 2.45 p.m., when the Headmaster will address parents of present and prospective pupils on the educational policies of the School. Parents of deaf children who would like advice will be welcome.

HIGHBURY CHEVRAH SHASS
(Rav: Rabbi L. Tarsis)
73, Balfour Road, N.5

THE Committee has pleasure in announcing that the Study Circles have now been extended and include the following activities: **Friday Evening** at 139, Highbury New Park, N.5, 8 to 9 p.m.; **Sabbath** 3.30 to 4.30 p.m.; followed by Mincha and Shaiosh Seuoth, during which a lecture is conducted on Taryag Mitzvoth; **Tuesday**, 8 to 9 p.m.; and **Thursday**, 8.30 to 9.30 p.m.

BETH HAMEDRASH
Mowbray Road, Sunderland

PART-TIME Shamass, caretaker, and collector wanted; free house, light, and heat; wages, £150 per annum.—Apply, giving particulars, to the Hon. Treasurer, M. L. Pearlman, 20, Ashwood Terrace, Sunderland.

DERBY HEBREW CONGREGATION

APPLICATIONS are invited for the position of Shochet and teacher.—Write, stating age, qualifications, and salary required, to the President, Mr. H. Levy, 33, Harriet Street, Derby.

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that by a Deed dated the 17th January, 1946, ALFRED OWEN, of 8, Buckingham Court, Watford Way, Hendon, N.W.4, Boot and Shoe Factor, abandoned his former name of ABRAHAM HENRY COHEN and adopted the name of ALFRED OWEN.

Samuel Dalton, 27, Chancery Lane, W.C.2. Solicitor for the said Alfred Owen.

Notice of Resumption of Practice

MR. SAMUEL DALTON, LL.B., Solicitor, previously in practice in partnership at 4, Lloyds Avenue, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.3, under the style of ROSENBLOOM, DALTON and Co., having been released from military service, has resumed practice on his own account at 27, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2. ('Phone: CHAncery 5031.)

EDUCATIONAL

FORMER headmaster Berlin Talmud Torah, recognised English Board of Education, gives tuition Hebrew, religious subjects, German, Latin, Mathematics and beginners' French.—N.W.—Address, 8,869, Jewish Chronicle.

PIANO lessons, Joop de la Fuente, concert pianist-music teacher; Final Diploma Conservatory Music-Lyceum, Amsterdam. 100, Huskisson Street, Liverpool, 8, has now few vacancies for serious pupils; lessons above address or town studio by arrangement.

SINGING and piano lessons by expert musician released from the Forces; first-class recommendations.—Address, 9,608, Jewish Chronicle.

STUDENT of London University gives lessons in French, Latin, and Modern Hebrew.—Address, 560, Jewish Chronicle.

OFFICES WANTED

ADVERTISER would pay good rental for furnished offices City or West End, any size, and offer use of own secretarial staff.—'Phone, MONarch 7404.

SCHOOLS

ARYEH HOUSE SCHOOL, Brighton. Foremost Jewish boarding school for boys and girls. Prospectus and information from the Principal, Aryeh House School, The Upper Drive, Hove 4, Sussex.

BEACONSFIELD SCHOOL, Frant, Sussex. ('Phone, Frant, 100). School for the sons of modern British Jewry. Up-to-date and modernised premises approved by the Ministry of Education. All sports. 50-acre estate. Prospectus and full details available on application. Headmaster, Charles Lyon-Maris, M.R.S.T., F.R.E.S.

REGENT'S PARK SCHOOL, The Hall, Haddenham, Bucks., will open in May at "Wavertree," Horley, Surrey. Well equipped school building, vegetable garden, orchard, playing fields. Fully qualified teaching staff. Entire charge taken.—Mrs. A. Schindler. ('Phone, Haddenham 58.)

MANSFIELD COLLEGE, 47, Cromwell Road, Hove, Brighton. Boarding school for girls, established 1912.—Write for prospectus to Principals, Dr. Nancie A. Hart, M.R.C.S.(Lon.), L.R.C.P.(Eng.), M.R.S.T., and Mrs. E. Alfandary.

WHITTINGEHAME COLLEGE will be returning to their address at Surrenden Road, Brighton, from Wales, for the opening of the coming Spring Term, 1946.

SALES BY AUCTION

By Order of Executors and Others

BUNCH & DUKE will submit the following (unless previously sold) at the London Auction Mart, 155, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4, on February 14, 1946, at 2.30 p.m.:

HACKNEY, Freehold: For investment and future redevelopment: 39/49, Mare Street and 1, Ash Grove; frontage and return frontage about 160 ft.; site area approx. 24,000 sq. ft.; Mare Street shops and flats, produce £700 p.a., "Shop" tenants paying rates; No. 49 vacant bombed site, about 3,700 sq. ft.; 1, Ash Grove, approx. half total site, comprising various factories, let on old lease expiring 1953, at only £45 p.a.

UPPER CLAPTON, Freehold: For investment and future re-development: "Fernbank," 1a, Fountayne Road, detached residence, extensive grounds; site area approx. 26,000 sq. ft., yielding from requisitioning £137 p.a. net.

FREEHOLD INVESTMENTS, Clapton: 7, Heyworth Road, and 123, Mayola Road; each requisitioned at £50 p.a. net; Hackney: 47 and 49, Barnabas Road, £89 p.a.; Bethnal Green: 1/9, Sheldon Place, Mansford Street, £295 p.m.; Leyton: 119, Grange Park Road, £37 p.a.—Particulars and conditions from Bunch and Duke, 360, Mare Street, Hackney, E.8. (AMHerst 1038 and 1039.)

C. C. & T. MOORE

WILL sell by auction on Thursday, February 7, 1946, FREEHOLD GROUND RENTS £147 4s. per annum, with reversion in 1949 to the rents of 87/89, Highbury Quadrant; 11, 41/43, 60, and 63, Ferntower Road; 20, 29, 32, 34, and 55, Pyrland Road; 13/17, 23, and 43, Beresford Road; 16, 17, and 61, Grosvenor Avenue, Highbury; and 34, Beresford Road with reversion in 1968. Estimated total rack rents £1,800 per annum, in lots.

Also FREEHOLD PROPERTY, 13/25, Bancroft Road, and 74/76, Cleveland Way, Mile End, comprising 5 shops and 2 workshops let at £191 per annum, and vacant building site, together 6,750 sq. ft., in lots.

Also FREEHOLD self-contained flats, 1/21, Dalmeny Buildings, Collingwood Street, Bethnal Green, let at rents amounting to £637 15s. per annum.

And VACANT FREEHOLD HOUSE, 69, Fellows Street, Bethnal Green.

Also, in conjunction with Mr. E. D. Garrod, F.A.I., at 3, Winkley Street, Hackney Road, E.2, FIVE FREEHOLD HOUSES, 4/12, Ada Street, Hackney, let at rents producing £217 per annum.

Particulars and conditions of sale from

C. C. & T. MOORE

Auctioneers and Chartered Surveyors, 13, Lime Street, E.C.3, and at 33, Mile End Road, E.1, and 87, Grosvenor Avenue, N.5.

AT ALMOST NOMINAL RESERVES

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT PROPERTIES arising from modern blocks of flats, etc. Yielding about £8,500 per annum. Ealing W.5. To be sold by Auction on Wednesday, February 27, at 2.30 p.m., at Harris's Auction Rooms, 41, New Bond Street, W.1.

Address	No. of Flats	Length of head Lease approx.	Approx. Gross income
Daver Court	12	90 years	£2,000 p.a.
51, Mount Avenue	7	90 years	£525 p.a.
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PROFESSIONAL

SOLICITOR, aged 37, at present serving overseas as provincial legal officer, anticipating release March, possibly earlier, seeks partnership in established practice; own general practice, established 1932, still continuing, would be added.—Address, 553, Jewish Chronicle.

SOLICITOR (Hons.), commissioner, 28, experienced advocate, common law, etc., now doing legal work in R.A.F., but demobilised soon, desires partnership or succession in London firm; substantial capital available.—Details in confidence to Box 542, Jewish Chronicle.

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Parliament

PALESTINE DEBATE UNCERTAIN

Mixing It Up With Foreign Affairs

When business was being discussed on January 24, Mr. Eden asked if Mr. Morrison, Leader of the House, would consider giving two days for a Foreign Affairs debate in the reasonably near future.

Mr. Morrison was doubtful, but said he would look into it. He added that if they did something in that direction it might be desirable to link up Palestine with it at the same time. He was anxious to discharge that obligation to the House as well.

Mr. Silverman said it would be highly undesirable to link up Palestine with the Foreign Affairs debate. The Government undertook a very long time ago to give a date for the Palestine debate. In view of their undertaking a great many questions were held in reserve, and the continued delay in giving a date almost amounted to a breach of faith with the House.

Mr. Morrison said Mr. Silverman was on a fair point, though he could not agree with him about the breach of faith. One of the difficulties was that owing to the United Nations Conference the Foreign Secretary was heavily occupied. It was only right that Mr. Bevin should be present during a debate on Palestine. He agreed it would not be desirable to sail from relations with North America to Palestine or the Union of Soviet Republics. It would be handled in such a way that each would form a distinct part of the debate.

Mr. Stokes asked Mr. Morrison to refresh his memory in regard to the discussion which took place before Christmas, when the complication of mingling the two debates was pointed out and when an assurance was given that a debate on Palestine would take place.

Mr. Morrison replied that what he had said was not inconsistent with keeping it separate. He had to handle the matter in such a way as to economise time as much as possible and to meet the wish of the House. It could be kept separate.

M.P.s AND FASCIST ACTIVITIES

Considering Law Against Anti-Semitism

In the House of Commons on Thursday last week, Mr. T. Driberg (Lab., Maldon) asked the Home Secretary if he had now considered what special powers he might require to deal with the revival of Fascist activity in this country.

Flight-Lieut. F. Beswick (Lab., Uxbridge) asked if he would now consider introducing legislation to make racial propaganda a criminal offence.

Mr. Chuter Ede replied: H.M. Government are giving their closest attention to the question of the best method of dealing with Fascist activities, but I am not in a position to make any further statement at present.

Mr. Driberg: Among other considerations, will my right hon. friend bear in mind the very bad propaganda repercussions in liberated and ex-enemy countries when they hear, for instance, that Fascist candidates are allowed to stand at by-elections in this country?

Mr. Ede: I think that this is a question which wants examining from both points of view, and I am exceedingly anxious that nothing should be done to convince people that this country has become either timorous or intolerant.

Earl Winterton (Con., Horsham): Might I ask if the Home Secretary would consider widening the ambit of his inquiries, so as to embrace the activities of other bodies which endeavour to impose a foreign totalitarian regime?

Mr. Ede: As I explained to the House on the last occasion, I have to be very careful that I do not aim at the crow and hit the pigeon.

Flight-Lt. Beswick: Would it not be possible to deal with anti-Semitic activities without being described as intolerant?

Widening Present Powers

Mr. Ede: Anti-Semitic activities of a certain kind are already an offence. I am considering how far it is possible to make some amendment of the law which would rather widen the powers that I have at present, but there again the matter is exceedingly difficult. There are a large number of people of Semitic descent who would object to a law which was specifically aimed at their protection and that of no one else.

Capt. F. Noel-Baker (Lab., Brentford and Chiswick): Can the Home Secretary say he is satisfied that his security authorities are properly equipped to investigate Fascist activities? They have not always been so in the past. There has been undue attention paid to democratically-minded citizens who may have had tendencies to the Left, and my right hon. friend's department has not always been completely unbiased.

Mr. Ede: I can only deal with the situation as I find it to-day, and I do not think that such criticism is applicable to the Force to-day.

Mr. W. Gallacher (Communist, West Fife) asked if the Home Secretary had considered the petition, forwarded by him, signed by many members of 322 M.U., S.E.A.A.F., expressing their indignation at the re-emergence of Fascist activities in this country, and calling for immediate action; and what

Continued at foot of next column

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THE TALMUD IN ENGLISH

Completion of a Monumental Task

AN APPEAL FOR PUBLIC CO-OPERATION

From the REV. DR. JAMES W. PARKES

To the Editor of THE JEWISH CHRONICLE

SIR,—More than ten years ago, in March, 1935, the Soncino Press, after five years' intensive preparation, published the first eight volumes of its English translation of the Talmud. Sceptics prophesied that the work would get no further. But in January, 1937, appeared a second set of eight volumes, as carefully prepared and as beautifully presented as their predecessors. Eight further volumes appeared in September, 1938, and the Soncino Press was able to announce that the whole would be completed in December, 1939. The translation was completed. Six of the eight volumes were already set up when the war intervened.

The editor and publishers were in England, the plates and printers were in Holland. It was impossible at that time to complete the endeavour. For five years the publishers and the editor could only expect that the plates and sheets would fall into Nazi hands and all would be destroyed. Now we know that through the loyalty and the courage of the non-Jewish printers in Holland all has been saved. The Nazis searched their store for the "English Talmud" and did not find it. When word came secretly that its whereabouts had been betrayed and that a new search would be made, the whole stock, plates and all, was secretly moved in the night to another city. Now at last it begins to be possible to contemplate the completion of the publication.

But—money lacks. £5,000 to £6,000 is needed.

To translate and publish the whole Talmud could not be a commercial venture. Thus far the Soncino Press has shouldered the whole financial burden, reckoning the money they spent well repaid by the service they rendered not only to English-speaking Jewry, but, just as much, to those Christian scholars who are concerned to understand Judaism, and to those others also who need such a translation—including all the passages which medieval enmity or ignorance had censored—for the battle against anti-Semitic misrepresentation and forgery. To-day the Soncino Press is unable to shoulder the financial cost of the completion of the work. Like other publishers they have lost much of their stock, and suffered from the shortage of all the material of publishing.

I appeal through your paper to Anglo-Jewry not to let this work remain incomplete. The sum required is not large: but the honour of having produced a complete translation of Jewry's most historic monument is great and permanent. Will not some individual or group of individuals make its completion possible?

I am, &c.,
JAMES PARKES.

Church End,
Barley, Royston,
Herts.

THE ROLL OF HONOUR

H.M. Forces

Died on Active Service

Pte. Jack Lang, 6th Airborne Division, 4th Parachute Regt. He died in hospital in Palestine. His parents are Mr. and Mrs. H. Lang, 1, Lattimer Road, Luton, Beds.

Pte. J. Lang

Pte. N. Cohen

Pte. Lang volunteered when war broke out, before he was 18, and had served in many campaigns first in the Beds. and Herts. Regt., then in the R.E., and later as a paratroop. In a letter home he had written: "Please do not weep over me if I do not come back; you will know that I have died fighting for you and for my country. I as a Jew gladly give my life for a country where we can do what we want to do, say what we want to say, and where you can walk about without any fear. I die so that you and all Jews everywhere can live as free people once again."

Pte. Norman Cohen, Middlesex Regt. He died while a prisoner of war in Japanese hands. Aged 26, he was the son of Mr. B. Cohen, 69, Wellington Avenue, Tottenham, London, N.15.

Pte. Peretz Hirschler-Ith (18), Jewish Brigade. He went to Palestine from Hungary at the age of 12, and studied at Mikveh Israel. He was killed in a road accident in Vienna after having spent some days on leave in Budapest to visit his parents, who had survived the Nazi regime.

Continued from previous column

steps he was taking, or proposed to take, to meet the demands made in this petition?

Mr. Ede: I have received the petition and entirely sympathise with the petitioners in their loathing of the Fascist creed. I have already informed the House that the Government are considering what is the best method of preventing a turbulent minority from endangering our liberties, and if the Government come to the conclusion that some strengthening of the existing provisions of our law is required the necessary legislation will be introduced.

Mr. Gallacher asked if the Home Secretary was aware that the outstanding characteristic of Fascism was organised and brutal gangsterism? Was he further aware, through terrible experience, that the campaign of anti-Semitism was an incitement to murder?

Mr. Ede: I am aware of both those facts.

There was also on the paper a non-oral question by Mr. Haydn Davies (Lab., S.W. St. Pancras), who asked whether, in considering what action to take to prevent any renewed Fascist activities in this country, the Home Secretary would include watching the possible names and organisations, other than those openly called Fascist, through which such activities might be carried out?

Mr. Ede gave a written assurance that in dealing with this matter he would have regard to the nature of an organisation's activities rather than to its name.

THE RABBINATE

Dayan Lazarus's Appointment Ultra Vires

From Mr. EDWARD F. IWI

To the Editor of THE JEWISH CHRONICLE

SIR,—The purported appointment by the Honorary Officers of the United Synagogue of Dayan Lazarus "to act until further notice in carrying on the duties and functions appertaining to the Office of Chief Rabbi, so far as those duties and functions in any way relate to the United Synagogue or the institutions with which it is connected," is, in my submission, void.

By Clause 14 of the Scheme to the United Synagogue Act 1870 the powers of the President are defined, namely, to "summon meetings of the Council and of the (Executive) Committee, and, with the assistance of the (Executive) Committee, superintend the general business of the United Synagogue."

Can it be contended that this important appointment is "general business of the United Synagogue"? In any event, I am led to understand that the appointment was not made with the assistance of the Executive Committee, and in these circumstances even if it were "general business" the appointment by the Honorary Officers alone is *ultra vires*.

It would appear from the communiqué issued by the United Synagogue that the Honorary Officers unwittingly fell into error and believed when making the appointment they were in fact following the 1911 precedent, but it will be seen that in 1911 the appointment was in fact made by the Council and not by the Honorary Officers.

If my contentions are well founded, I venture to suggest that Dayan Lazarus, who had this appointment thrust upon him without his seeking, should refrain from exercising the duties and functions appertaining to the Office of Chief Rabbi until his appointment is ratified by the Council of the United Synagogue.

I am, &c.
EDWARD F. IWI.

January 28, 1946.

From Mr. J. MENDEL
(Member of U.S. Council)

To the Editor of THE JEWISH CHRONICLE

SIR,—It must be deeply deplored that at such an early stage the seeds for a crisis in connection with the Chief Rabbinate should be planted. The basic need for the Community is unity. It was therefore incumbent on the Hon. Officers of the United Synagogue in this vital matter before making an appointment to have consulted the Council. Had they done this, the question could have been considered in all its various aspects, and I have no doubt that the right decision would have been reached, and thus the present unrest would have been avoided.

I notice that Dr. Brodetsky, in his wise and statesmanlike speech which he made at the last meeting of the Deputies, stated "that the matter was one of great delicacy and difficulty. He hoped nothing would be said to impair the authority of anyone who would have to act as Chief Rabbi until a Chief Rabbi was appointed." He entirely agreed that it was a pity that anything had been done to give the impression that an acting Chief Rabbi had been appointed. In effect, this had not been done." It is only fair to Sir Robert Waley Cohen that this should be borne in mind. But I do maintain that Sir Robert and his fellow Hon. Officers committed a great error of judgment by not consulting all the parties concerned in relation to a possible appointment to carry on the Chief Rabbi's office.

The mistake made must now be put right. The onus rests with the United Synagogue Hon. Officers. It is earnestly to be desired that they will not hesitate to take the necessary steps which will result in giving satisfaction to all concerned. There is certainly much more which I could say on the present controversy. I will refrain from doing so as I believe that at the present time it is essential to establish good relationship between the various organisations in order to agree to come to a unanimous decision on the temporary occupant of the Chief Rabbi's office.

I am, &c.
J. MENDEL.

10/11, Barbican, E.C.1.

From Mr. B. RAPERPORT
(Member of the U.S. Council)

To the Editor of THE JEWISH CHRONICLE

SIR,—I find it somewhat difficult to follow the criticism in your Editorial Notes commenting that the Hon. Officers of the United Synagogue have acted hastily in inviting Dayan Lazarus to assume the important office of acting Chief Rabbi.

The letter of January 17 issued by the United Synagogue and published in your paper of last week fully explains the position since the office of the Chief Rabbinate must continue to function, in order to deal with important matters arising daily. Further, it is not correct to say that the Acting Chief Rabbi will have an office in Woburn House—nor should the Hon. Officers be held responsible for the inaccurate statements which appeared in the general press following the letter issued by the Secretary of the United Synagogue.

The appointment of Dayan Lazarus as acting Chief Rabbi will be, in the opinion of most people, fit and proper, firstly, he is the Senior Dayan, and secondly, he has previously acted in the exalted office whenever the late Chief Rabbi went abroad.

The Dayan, having officially retired, will be better able to fulfil the duties involved upon him, and ultimately the appointment of a new Chief Rabbi will not in any way reflect personally upon his present position; whereas any other temporary appointment from the Dayanim of the Beth Din, jointly or severally, might well have an adverse effect upon their existing high office.

The present arrangement is certainly preferable to that of 1911, bearing in mind the controversy which followed the appointment of the late Dr. Herrz as Chief Rabbi. It may be remembered that soon after his accession one of the acting officiants, namely, Dayan Hyamson, resigned from the Beth Din and went abroad. Therefore, to obviate a similar contingency arising, it will be agreed that the appointment of Dayan Lazarus was a wise decision.

I am, &c.
B. RAPERPORT.

86, Canfield Gardens, N.W.6.

WHEN BANKS ARE CLOSED

The phrase that "England is a nation of shopkeepers" is often attributed to Napoleon Bonaparte. Authorities, however, doubt this and maintain it was coined by Adam Smith before the birth of the Emperor. Whatever the origin, no doubt exists that retail trading is an important factor in the economic life of our country and calls for banking services specially adapted to its needs.

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SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 10
at 3 o'clock prompt
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Speakers:
DAYAN I. ABRAMSKY
RABBI KOPUL ROSEN, M.A.
RABBI HARRIS SWIFT
And other prominent members of the community
The Rev. D. KUSEVITSKY and choir of the Hendon Synagogue and The Rev. A. SHECHTER and the choir of the Cricklewood Synagogue will officiate
Reception will follow
The chair will be taken by M. Rabinowicz, Esq.
Entrance by invitation card, obtainable from the Secretary.

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28, St. John's Wood Rd., N.W.8
FRIDAY EVENING SERVICES
at 6.15
(with Cantor, Choir and Organ)
SABBATH MORNING SERVICES
at 11
Both include an Address by
Rabbi Dr. I. I. Mattuck
or the Rev. Leslie I. Edgar, M.A.
All are welcome

MACCABI UNION
WELCOME BACK MEETING TO
PROF. SELIG BRODETSKY
on his return from Palestine
and to
Mr. Pierre Gildesgame
on his return from the U.S.A.
at the
Adolph Tuck Hall, Woburn House, W.C.1
on TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, at 7.30 p.m.
Chairman: Cdr. ROBERT GOLDRICH, R.N.
Prof. Brodetsky will speak on the present situation in Palestine. A fraternal invitation is extended to all youth clubs.

BETH ZION M'LAVE MALKAH
MASS MEETING
at Alva House, 46, Commercial Road, E.1
on FEBRUARY 9, at 7 p.m. prompt
Come and Hear the Facts about Youth Aliyah
Speakers: Mrs. Chaim Weizmann, the Rev. J. Levy, and Dr. Nachum Morris. Chairman: H. Myer, Editor, Jewish Times. Organisers: F. Fund (Mrs.) A. Blumenthal. Tea will be served.

BOARD OF DEPUTIES OF BRITISH JEWS
Jewish Defence Committee
Western Suburban District Committee
A Committee under the Metropolitan Area Committee of the Jewish Defence Committee has been set up covering Acton, Ealing, Harrow, Hounslow, Kingsbury, and Wembley, for the purpose of combating anti-semitism and the maintenance of good relations between Jew and non-Jew.
Chairman: Mr. L. S. GINESS.
Hon. Sec.: Mr. I. J. KLEINMAN, 54, Middleton Drive, Pinner, Middlesex. (Pinner 1903.)
All local matters calling for attention and investigation should be referred to the Hon. Secretary.

OLD WHITTINGEHAMEIANS' ASSOCIATION
It is intended to have the first post-war reunion of Old Whittingehamians to be held in London either in March or April. Would Old Boys kindly communicate with me at the earliest opportunity.
Bursar, Whittingehame College, Surrenden Road, Brighton, 6.

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UNO AND THE REFUGEES

An "Urgent Problem"

The Economic and Social Committee of the General Assembly of the United Nations Organisation considered on Monday a proposal concerning refugees submitted by the United Kingdom delegation.

The delegation stated that "in the opinion of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, the termination of the war has made it necessary to review the machinery for dealing with the refugee problem. That problem, now assuming formidable dimensions, is one of great urgency and must be clearly approached on bold and large-scale lines. The present machinery for dealing with it, though suitable for the purposes of which it was originally devised, is clearly no longer adequate. The Inter-Governmental Committee on Refugees imposes no contractual obligation (except in the small matter of sharing in the administrative expenses of any countries other than the U.K. and the U.S.A.). It commands neither sufficient resources nor a sufficiently large and authoritative organisation to handle a problem of this magnitude. The machinery for providing it with funds is inadequate and the contributions are not made on any equitable basis. They involve in any case a system of separate applications for parliamentary sanction which would make it impossible for the Committee to embark on any long-term plans.

Unrra's Position

"The only other body which has recently been concerned with the problem of refugees is Unrra. This, however, is a purely temporary institution and its concern with refugees arises mainly from its duty of repatriating and, pending repatriation, caring for, persons displaced as a result of the war whom it is hoped eventually to return to their original homes. It is not authorised under its present constitution to deal, except for a short period, with persons who, for any reasons, definitely cannot return to their homes, or have no homes to return to, or no longer enjoy the protection of their Governments; and, in any case, its purely temporary character and the uncertainty about its future financial resources, would prevent it from dealing with this problem in the manner required.

"In these circumstances, His Majesty's Government propose that this question should be referred to the Economic and Social Council for a thorough examination in all its details under item 10 of the provisional agenda for the first session of the Council and to report to the second part of that session."

An amendment submitted by Yugoslavia said that displaced persons should return to their countries as soon as possible. In view of the fact that the Inter-Governmental Committee is already attending to this matter it was not necessary to create permanent international machinery to study these questions and organise assistance to these persons.

An exception was made in the case of "some German Jews who do not feel they can return to their former country." They could go where they wished and their problem could be financed with the seventy-five million dollars of German gold allocated by the Paris Reparations Conference.

Dominican Republic's Gesture

An invitation to persons and bodies interested in the fate of the Jews in Europe to come to the Dominican Republic in order to see on the spot "the abundant possibilities which are offered" there for Jewish settlement, was introduced in Committee Three of the General Assembly by the representative of the Dominican Republic.

Declaring that the Dominican Government proposed to continue the policy of an open door to the Jewish people initiated at the Evian Conference in 1938, the Dominican representative referred to the establishment of a National Committee for Jewish Immigration in the Dominican Republic on December 17 last. It was the intention of the Dominican Government and people to afford an asylum to Jewish individuals and bodies who desired to establish themselves in the Republic, whilst affording them complete liberty and every guarantee, the delegate said.

The speaker suggested that capital now being expended by the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee for the maintenance of Jews in Europe should be invested in enterprises to be founded by Jews. Such investments, he said, would prove a sound and permanent foundation for promoting the immigration and establishment of an ever-increasing number of Jews.

The Dominican representative also stated that his Government had no desire to interfere in Zionist ideals.

The General Assembly of the United Nations has unanimously adopted the report of the Third Committee proposing the immediate establishment of a Commission on Human Rights.

I.U.J.F. AND HEBREW EDUCATION

The Talmud course, held in London under the auspices of the education department of the Inter-University Jewish Federation, has resumed this term with the study of the Tractate Baba Bathra. The course, which is conducted by the Rev. Dr. W. Gottlieb, is being devoted to "Aspects of Jewish Civil Law" and combines traditional Jewish teaching methods—Rashi being used extensively—with the approach adopted by the modern University lecturer. Women and non-students will be welcomed.

The Shuir is conducted every Thursday from 5 to 6 p.m. in the Rose Hertz Hall, Woburn House, Upper Woburn Place, W.C.1. All interested should communicate with S. Newman, 86, Carlton Mansions, W.9 (telephone, Mai. 5167).

There is also a course in modern Hebrew specifically for students. The teacher is Chaim Yelin. The standards are high, and an endeavour is made to inculcate an appreciation of the Hebrew language and literature. Lessons are held every Wednesday at 6.30 p.m. at 67, Great Russell Street, W.C.1. All interested should write to the Secretary, U.I.J.U.S., 44, Cazenove Road, N.16 (telephone, Amh. 2989).

THE PALESTINE INQUIRY COMMITTEE

Continued from page 1

Jews feel that such a solemn pledge undertaken by Britain in such circumstances cannot be changed as the result of the expediency of the hour. To the Jewish people the problem of Palestine is a problem of life and death, physically and spiritually."

Mr. Justice Singleton said they had referred to the fact that Great Britain had been for centuries the protector of Jews. That was something which ought to be remembered in these days. He asked to be supplied with figures of Jews who were suffering in the camps and elsewhere and particulars of the places where they were to be found.

Professor Brodetsky suggested the areas and countries which the Committee ought to investigate.

Mr. Justice Singleton asked what they had in mind with regard to "the agreed period of transitional government." Did it mean the period till the Jewish people had a majority in Palestine?

Dr. Brodetsky said that a Jewish majority was not absolutely essential. It was desirable in order to establish a Jewish State but not a definite legal condition.

Mr. Justice Singleton then took up the expression in the Board's memorandum that it "hopes that the Jewish State or Commonwealth may find an appropriate and legally secured place within the British Commonwealth of Nations." The British Commonwealth had been built up by the goodwill of those within it. Suppose there were a Jewish majority in Palestine and they did not wish to come in the British Commonwealth, what did he suggest should be done about it?

Under British Flag

Professor Brodetsky replied that they had not said that was a thing which must happen. British Jews felt that under the British flag there was more possibility of freedom than under most other flags, and if Jews could believe, as they had believed not long ago, that they could get a square deal in Palestine from Great Britain, it would be the desire of the overwhelming number of Jews in the world that Palestine should be in the position as stated.

At the moment, remarked Mr. Justice Singleton, the majority of the Jews in Palestine did not wish this, so it was again dependent on more immigration.

Had the Board of Deputies considered means of looking after those Jews who wanted to go to Palestine? further asked Mr. Justice Singleton. If a large number of refugees were somehow placed in Palestine, on whom would fall the cost of looking after them?

In the first instance it would fall on the Jews themselves replied Professor Brodetsky. And Jewish organisations existed to deal with that. But the reconstruction of the lives of those who had suffered through the war was a matter for the United Nations and through reparations.

Judge Hutcheson took over the questioning and referred to British control of Palestine. American opinion was mostly that Britain had failed in Palestine and ought to leave it, he said.

Professor Brodetsky again expressed the gratitude of Jews here to Britain for protecting Jewish rights and initiating the return of Jews to Palestine. He had, however, tried to indicate how dissatisfied they were with the continuous whittling down of the policy since the end of the first world war.

Judge Hutcheson: What is a Jewish State beyond a Jewish majority?

Professor Brodetsky said that Jews would like to have an opportunity of living in a country where the civilisation would be largely determined by themselves.

First Duty of Citizenship

"If you Jews get a majority everything will be all right?" said Judge Hutcheson, and Professor Brodetsky replied that with a majority the Jews could defend themselves against any laws directed against them, which was the first duty of citizenship.

Replying to Mr. Crick as to "undivided Palestine" and what its boundaries would be, Professor Brodetsky said that in accordance with the Mandate that included Transjordan, but what they referred to was Western Palestine as it is. They did not go into the question of Transjordan.

Mr. Crick also asked him how he reconciled equal rights for all citizens, which he assumed meant also economic and social rights, with the economic discrimination practised on Jewish-owned land in the employment of Arabs at the present moment.

Professor Brodetsky explained the policy of the Jewish National Fund in acquiring land for Jewish settlement only, and in regard to work generally he asked where was there discrimination against Arabs?

Mr. James McDonald, in speaking of settlement in Palestine as a religious act for Jews, asked whether there was any element of a theocratic State.

Professor Brodetsky said the Zionist conception was of a democratic State but one in which the laws would be largely based on Jewish tradition, as the laws in England were based on English tradition.

Sir Frederick Leggett was concerned on how a Jewish majority would be maintained, to which Dr. Brodetsky replied: "By continuous Jewish immigration."

He agreed with Mr. Crossman that it was unhealthy that many Jews had not taken up Palestinian citizenship, but explained it was due to the uncertain future of Palestine.

In reply to Mr. Manningham Buller, M.P., Professor Brodetsky said that 150,000 Jews per annum or at least a million in the next ten years would be required to obtain a Jewish majority.

Mr. Leonard Montefiore, O.B.E., appeared on behalf of the Jewish Colonisation Association (Ica), the core of whose suggestion was that though the main flow of Jewish emigration from Europe must be to Palestine, "which seems to be the only country which both can and will receive them," the Association could settle a certain number elsewhere if their former facilities were restored to them.

In questioning, Mr. Montefiore admitted that immigration into Palestine depended on Britain's permission, whereupon Mr. Justice Singleton pointed out that that did not cover the phrase "will receive them."

Suppose, asked Judge Hutcheson, there were a universal cry from the U.S.A. and England, "Send us more Jews," and Palestine were to do the same, would he then also say that Palestine was the only country "who can and will absorb large numbers, etc."?

Mr. Montefiore: You put me in a state of bewilderment. (Laughter.) He agreed that the U.S.A. and England *could* absorb more Jews than Palestine, whereupon he was asked whether he meant that Palestine wanted Jews and the other countries had not cried out for them.

Mr. Montefiore replied that he took facts as he found them, and that above all there was for the majority of Jews an idealistic and historic link with Palestine.

On Monday the Committee continued taking evidence from Jewish organisations. The two main questions which seemed to be exercising the minds of the members of the Committee, as indicated by the questions they put, were: that of a Jewish majority in Palestine and who would maintain law and order in the event of trouble arising as a result of large-scale Jewish immigration, if it were allowed.

The Abnormal Jewish Position

Mr. N. Jackson, presenting the case on behalf of the Poale Zion, described the abnormal state of the Jewish position—dispersion, minority status—and the special feature of Jewish migration, that wherever the Jews went their homelessness and minority status went with them. They were entitled to ask the world to allow those Jews who wanted it to concentrate in one place where they could not only alleviate their plight but give themselves a new status.

The world, continued Mr. Jackson, had to decide on the respective needs of two peoples, one that had immense underpopulated, undeveloped territories at its disposal; the other the most homeless, persecuted, insecure people in the world: the Jews. He quoted Sir Stafford Cripps as saying: "There are wide dominions where the Arabs can live in safety and happiness. Not so the Jews. It would be criminal to snatch from the Jews the last hope of having even a tiny territory they may call their own." He referred also to the announcement about Transjordan, which he said was not in conformity with the obligations under the Mandate.

Replying to Mr. Justice Singleton, who asked if they wanted a Jewish State now or at some future time, Mr. Jackson said they believed it should be designated now, and the period until it became effective should be left to be determined by circumstances. In the interim period, the Jewish Agency, the recognised international Jewish authority, should be given the control of immigration and settlement.

He said answering further questions, that they believed a Jewish majority would be necessary and agreed that that would mean large numbers of Jews going to Palestine comparatively soon, but would not accept the contention that an inevitable result would be objection on the part of large masses of the Arabs. Mr. Justice Singleton, however, insisted that trouble might arise and supposed that their idea would be that it would be the duty of the Mandatory Power to look after the situation until the Jewish people had a majority.

Mr. Jackson: With the help of international authority.

Mr. Justice Singleton: With the help of an international police force when there is one?

Mr. Jackson agreed.

Partition Question Raised

Mr. Jackson was questioned on whether his organisation would accept partition as a solution of the Palestine problem, and he did not entirely reject this, although he pointed out that partition took place in 1922 when Transjordan was separated from the rest of the country, and he saw no reason for any further partition of Western Palestine. But, pressed by Mr. Justice Singleton, he agreed that if Jews could get the parts of the land they wanted, partition of some kind could be the basis of agreement.

There was some questioning on the subject of the relations between Arabs and Jews, and, in reply to Mr. Crossman, Mr. Jackson said that if the British Government handed over, at this moment, complete control of immigration to the Jewish Agency, there would be hope of conciliating the Arabs, because, he believed, Arab opposition had been encouraged with every surrender to their insurgence. If the British Government were to make up its mind decidedly now there would be no trouble.

Questions by Sir Frederick Leggett and Judge Hutcheson converged on to the old question of "dual allegiance," to which Mr. Jackson replied that the Jew could be a loyal citizen of the country he lived in and still identify himself also with some international body.

Mr. McDonald sympathised with Mr. Jackson's point of view, saying that his father was born in Scotland, prayed in Gaelic, was a good American citizen, but always spoke of Scotland as God's own country. Did the Jewish conception of Palestine have any relation to that?

Yes, and much more so, replied Mr. Jackson.

Rabbi I. J. Unterman attended on behalf of the Mizrachi Federation of Great Britain. He said that the Mizrachi, as the religious element of the Zionist movement, believed that Palestine was not only the solution of the major problem of Jewish homelessness but was a great factor in reviving religious enthusiasm amongst Jews and stimulating interest in the practice of Judaism.

Mr. Crossman asked about the handing over of the control of immigration to the Jewish Agency and wanted to know why that particular department and not everything.

Rabbi Unterman replied that in no other branch of government was the policy of the British Government so unsatisfactory.

Rabbi Kopul Rosen, on behalf of the Federation of Synagogues, in an impassioned and eloquent speech, asked the Committee not to consider this matter as a problem of dumping human beings anywhere to get rid of them. It was not a question of whom the land belonged to. That had been decided in the Book of Books. They had to decide where the people belonged. The people belonged

to the country where they were wanted, where they felt at home, where they were not a problem. The only land which stretched out its hand to the Jewish people and cried out for them was the Land of Israel. Other countries merely tolerated them, and what guarantee was there that that hand of toleration would not in some future difficult time become the closed fist of resentment?

After having six million martyrs, went on Rabbi Rosen, they had reached the stage of saying not only in the name of humanity, but in the name of God, let them not play politics with the remnant of the Jewish people. He had asked for immigration to be in the control of the Jewish Agency and the immediate entry into Palestine of large numbers of Jews. He was not a politician or a statistician, and they might trip him up on those matters, but he knew that they could never tell what a people could do in a time of crisis. He instanced the miracle at Dunkirk in 1940, and concluded by saying that the Jews were facing their Dunkirk.

Indivisibility of Justice

Masaryk had said that as long as there was anti-Semitism in the world, the world had no right to call itself Christian. They had learnt of the indivisibility of peace, they had to learn of the indivisibility of justice. So long as the Jews were condemned to homelessness and had no guarantee that what had happened could not happen again, in greater or lesser measure, then the United Nations Organisation was a sham.

Mr. Justice Singleton drew attention to what he thought ought to be noted—that at Dunkirk British sailors saved not only British soldiers, but also soldiers of other nations. He wanted also to make it clear, he said, that the Committee was not trying to trip anyone up. They were asking for help from people to guide them aright if possible. He also hoped that Rabbi Rosen did not really think the Committee was out to play politics with the remnant of the Jewish people.

Rabbi Rosen hastened to assure him that he was speaking through him to those whom he suspected of playing politics with this problem.

Mr. Crick asked questions of a theological nature, whether revelation of God's will was progressive.

Rabbi Rosen explained that Jews said that man could progress in becoming more godly, but that revelation was complete.

Mr. Crossman referred to Rabbi Rosen's contention that the problem of Palestine was one of political expediency as against morality, and asked him to concede that they might believe there was a conflict of obligations, that they might genuinely believe there was moral obligations on both sides. It might be wiser to believe the best of human beings, he suggested.

Rabbi Rosen agreed that it would be quite proper to believe that the people dealing with this problem were not completely evil. (Laughter.)

Judge Hutcheson asked about the position of the Arabs in a Jewish State, and Rabbi Rosen replied that they intended saying to the Arabs, "You have in this State the same facilities as we Jews. Only one thing you cannot have. You cannot satisfy your national ambitions in this State, and for that you have vast territories which are free Arab States."

Asked by Judge Hutcheson whether there would be a general exodus of Jews from America and England to this State, he agreed that at the moment the majority would wish to remain where they were. But that, he said, was understandable in all the circumstances.

Covenant of the Bible

Mr. H. A. Goodman testified on behalf of the Agudas Israel World Organisation. He explained that all the activities of the Aguda were guided by the Torah. They said the claim of the Jewish people was based on the covenant of the Bible and on no other. There had been an uninterrupted link between the Jewish people and the Holy Land. The mere living in Palestine was a religious requirement. It followed therefore that, irrespective of the views of any other organisations, they had endorsed the Balfour Declaration, accepted Great Britain's having the Mandate, and declined to accept that there was any moral or legal justification for the White Paper of 1939.

Mr. Goodman referred to Mr. Bevin's attempted division between Jews and Zionists and said that in his view all Jews were Zionists and all Zionists Jews.

Mr. Goodman also raised the complaint of the Aguda that the obligation of the Zionist Organisation in consultation with the British Government to secure the co-operation of all Jews who were willing to assist in the establishment of a Jewish National Home had not been fulfilled. He spoke of discrimination against members of the Aguda by the Jewish Agency in issuing immigration certificates.

Mr. Justice Singleton took up the question of Jews and Arabs living together in peace, which Mr. Goodman thought they could do if left to work out their own destiny.

Asked if he thought it would appease the Arabs to have more Jews coming to Palestine, Mr. Goodman replied, "We are trying to find a solution to the Jewish problem not to the Arab problem."

"There, I venture to think, is the whole fallacy of the situation," replied Mr. Justice Singleton. "If each side only looked on their own side there would never be a solution."

Mr. Goodman said he was convinced that the solution of the Jewish problem would bring no harm to the Arab people in Palestine, and he knew that the ordinary Arab in the street had nothing to lose and a good deal to gain by Jewish immigration.

Mr. Crick mentioned the Messianic idea and wanted to know whether the coming of the Messiah had to synchronise with the gathering of dispersed Jews, but Rabbi Babad, who accompanied Mr. Goodman, made it clear that the two injunctions were independent. The return to Palestine should take place before the coming of the Messiah.

Answering Judge Hutcheson, Mr. Goodman said that a Jewish State must be a religious State, and that from their point of view a Jewish State not based on the Torah would be a denial of Jewish history and would destroy Jewish national life.

He was asked by Lord Morrison to draft and let them have a policy which would bring about a peaceful state between Jews and Arabs. He was further asked in preparing his memorandum to consider whether a theocratic State in Palestine, with a large Arab population, would contribute to the peace of the State.

Mr. S. Tefl and Mr. I. M. Greenberg gave evidence for the Jewish Dominion of Palestine League.

Mr. Tefl explained that Mr. Greenberg was Editor of THE JEWISH CHRONICLE and a member of their Committee, and his position was such as afforded him exceptional opportunities of observing and studying Jewish matters generally. He had therefore come to answer any questions.

Mr. Tefl explained that the Dominion League was composed of Jews and non-Jews and had support from many quarters. He drew attention to paragraph 3 of their memorandum on "The Dangers of Uncertainty," uncertainty which had grave effects on the Arab regions outside Palestine and the Jews and Arabs in Palestine. It had stood in the way of long-term constructive economic policy on the part of the Government. Arab forces outside Palestine had been encouraged to hope that opposition and conflict would eventually divert British policy in their favour. This had served as a temptation at first to agitation and then to physical intervention. The Jewish population, whether rightly or wrongly, had been led to organise their own defence and set up a militia. Minor manifestations of violence, whether by Arabs or Jews, were expressions of this uncertainty.

Transition to Dominion Status

A decision, and a declaration to that effect, to move towards the creation of the Jewish Dominion would cut short the period of conflict and unsettlement which was bound to continue so long as those opposed to the Balfour Declaration had reason to hope that their opposition was likely to compel crystallisation of the Jewish Home at its present stage.

Mr. Justice Singleton, in the course of a number of questions, said the difficulty of such a course was that it was unusual, unless it was clearly the wish of the inhabitants of Palestine themselves. There was no reason to believe they wished it.

Mr. Greenberg said they suggested that after a transitional period, given the conditions conducive to the establishment of a Jewish Dominion, there would result a widespread desire on the part of the inhabitants, but Mr. Justice Singleton asked whether there was any reason to suppose now that a large proportion wanted it.

Mr. Greenberg replied that they believed a large number of the Jewish population and a proportion of the Arab population would welcome such a decision. They had had repeated assurances from friends who had maintained the closest relationship with the Arabs, even during the troubled times, that there was considerable support for the scheme. He was, in fact, expressing the views of members of the League who had lived a long time in Palestine.

He replied to Mr. Crossman that in his opinion the Dominion once established would not require big British forces and that within a short time after its establishment British forces could be removed apart from the bare minimum of an ordinary strategic garrison.

Mr. Greenberg agreed with Major Manningham-Buller that the idea was that there would be heavy immigration into Palestine for some time, until there was a Jewish majority, and then there would be the opportunity to ask for Jewish Dominion status. He gave an emphatic denial to Major Manningham-Buller's suggestion that a guarantee by the United Nations for a Jewish minority would alone meet the Jewish situation, explaining that the Arabs were connected with and surrounded by Arab States and in the centre of great masses of Arab people. The Jewish people were notorious victims of minority status, and the essential solution for their problem was that they should be able to establish themselves in Palestine free from that minority status, "as of right and not on sufferance." If immigration were allowed freely, they would have the opportunity to become a Jewish majority.

Arabs' Rights Not in Danger

Mr. Tefl added that the rights of the Arabs were guaranteed by having the whole Arab Empire at their back.

Mr. Justice Singleton thought Mr. Greenberg a little optimistic in thinking British troops could be withdrawn in that way.

Sir Simon Marks was the witness for the Zionist Federation of Great Britain and Ireland. He said his organisation deplored the present position in Palestine and the deterioration of the feeling between the Jews and the Administration. He expressed the heartfelt gratitude of the Jewish people of Great Britain for the Balfour Declaration and their great belief that British and Jewish ideals and interests marched together in Palestine, and, in the words of Lord Balfour, that they were partners in this enterprise.

They appreciated, he said, the positive and constructive steps taken by various administrations to help them during the last 25 years, but it would not be right to withhold their sense of deep disappointment at the serious changes that had taken place in the execution of the Mandate. Now, when the need was so great, total stoppage of immigration had been enforced and land laws set up which made it impossible for the Jewish National Home to have any meaning. It was their opinion that if the Mandate had been more sympathetically and more constructively carried out, their numbers would have been far greater to-day and inevitably in the course of time the purpose of the Balfour Declaration would have been fulfilled by the Jews becoming a majority.

He put forward no detailed proposals for the future. They regarded that as the task of the Jewish Agency. They believed that the problem of the constitution of the Jewish Commonwealth could not be set by the ordinary criterion of numbers at present in Palestine. In their view, in order to meet the fundamental need of the Jewish problem, Palestine should become a Jewish State, and they would wish that State to find a place within the framework of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

They needed a State, continued Sir Simon, because it was the only organisation which legally, morally, and technically gave them the right to develop the country to its fullest extent. Had there been a Jewish State they could have dedicated themselves to the task of rescuing Jews; they would have been represented at Uno and placed on the agenda the question of the boycott on Palestine imposed by five Arab States, which was contrary to the letter and spirit of the Charter of the United Nations. They realised there must be a transitional period, but the first step had to be the declaration that a Jewish State or Commonwealth would be established.

Mr. Justice Singleton turned once again to the subject of peace between Arabs and Jews and tried to press Sir Simon to agree that a declaration that Palestine was to be a Jewish State would result in trouble among the Arabs, especially as they were in the majority.

"There might be trouble or there might not," replied Sir Simon. "You might be surprised. Why not try it out?" (Laughter.)

Mr. Justice Singleton persisted and said that Sir Simon was asking that a million or more Arabs should be told to-day or very soon that Palestine was to be a Jewish State. If that meant trouble, he asked, it might involve another period of war, might it not?

"War between whom?" asked Sir Simon.

"Don't you know? Can't you envisage it?" asked Mr. Justice Singleton, and added somewhat testily, "If you don't know and can't trouble to think, I will leave it."

But the question of this possible war went on, until Sir Simon Marks suggested that it was a matter for the Security Council of the United Nations.

Mr. Justice Singleton: "Where is that now?" (Laughter.) "I should like to know that it is there and the trouble won't fall on the British."

"The Jews will take their part also, sir," remarked Sir Simon.

The question of religion was raised by Mr. Crossman, who asked Sir Simon to comment on Mr. Goodman's complaint of discrimination. Sir Simon Marks replied that there were numbers of religious Jews who were members of their organisation, and the Mizrachi, which was a religious group, collaborated with them.

Spiritual Claim

Mr. Crossman asked if it were right to say, as he gathered from the hearings, that the major claim of Jewry was a spiritual claim in the deepest sense of the word, and the political instrument for achieving it was the Zionist Movement.

Sir Simon replied that the spirit could not live without the body. He went on to say, in answer to a further question, that Zionism was as mundane as England was mundane, but pressed again, Sir Simon denied that Zionism renounced the spiritual claim and was purely mundane. "We are all men of spirit," he said, "and we have inherited some traditions to guide us."

Asked by Sir Frederick Leggett whether he would agree that possibly Palestine in any circumstances was not the only solution to the problem of the Jews in Europe, he answered, "I know of no other."

After further questioning, Sir Simon said he did not think there would be trouble if there were a

Continued on page 14

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MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR THE CHIEF RABBI

The Foreign Secretary, Mr. Ernest Bevin, was represented at the memorial service for the late Chief Rabbi, Dr. J. H. Hertz, which was held on Wednesday of last week at the Golders Green Synagogue.

The memorial address was given by Dayan Dr. J. Grunfeld; the Readers were the Revs. M. Taschlicky and J. Goldstein, the Chazanim respectively of the Golders Green and New Synagogue, Stamford Hill; and scriptural verses were read by the Rev. I. Livingstone, the Minister of the Golders Green Synagogue, and Rabbi I. Brodie, S.C.F.

All Jewish organisations in London, and a large number of Provincial ones, were represented at the service. The Dayanim, every member of the Jewish ministry in London, and many from the Provinces attended, in their Synagogue garb. Among those in the ladies' gallery were the late Dr. Hertz's three daughters and his private secretary, Miss Benjamin.

Sir Robert Waley Cohen, President of the United Synagogue, with Dr. Hertz's son, Mr. Samuel Hertz, opened the ark for the *El Molé Rachamim*. In the wardens' box with Sir Robert were the Hon. Ewen E. Montagu, K.C., a Vice-President of the United Synagogue, and the Wardens of the Golders Green Synagogue.

The congregation included Lord Samuel, Sir Lionel L. Cohen, Lord Rothschild, Rabbi Dr. S. Schonfeld (the late Chief Rabbi's son-in-law), Mr. Basil G. Henriques, J.P., Sir Leon Simon, Mr. Leonard Stein, Rabbi Harold Reinhart, Sir Brunel Cohen, the Hon. Lily Montagu, the Rev. L. I. Edgar, Col. L. J. Gluckstein, Major-General Murray (representing the Army Council), the Rev. R. C. Rudgard (representing the Chaplain General to the Forces), the Rev. Henry Carter and the Rev. W. W. Simpson (representing the Council of Christians and Jews), Mr. J. H. Taylor (Dr. Hertz's Secretary), Mr. Leonard G. Montefiore, and Mrs. Lionel de Rothschild.

In the course of his stirring memorial address, Dayan Grunfeld spoke of two outstanding characteristics of Dr. Hertz: a burning love for Israel and its world-redeeming message, and an implacable hatred of tyranny, oppression, and inhumanity, wherever they were found. Every pulse-beat of his heart, every particle of his energy, every flowering of his spirit, every day of his life belonged to Judaism and its world-historic task—the emancipation of humanity. For him to work for Israel was to work for mankind. He made no difference between the two. And when he denounced the diabolic cruelties of Israel's enemies with a thunderous voice and flaming words of noble passion that reminded one of the holy wrath of the ancient prophets, he did so not only for his own people but for the sake of humanity.

THE REV. SHALOM MARCOVITCH, who was recently the leader of a relief team in Europe, has now been appointed London and Home Counties Organiser of Bnei Akivah. His office is in Woburn House, Upper Woburn Place, W.C.1.

SAVE JEWISH CHILDREN IN POLAND

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Land of Israel News

ARAB JEALOUSIES

Abdullah and Ibn Saud

[*From our Correspondent.*—JERUSALEM]

The Emir Abdullah who is to become the world's latest monarch, of the independent although tatterdemalion State of Transjordan, with a population barely twice that of Tel-Aviv, has lost little time in asserting his future intentions as far as Palestine is concerned. In an interview with the United Press correspondent last week-end, he vehemently denounced Zionism, against which, he said, the death-blow would come from the hills of Moab, and urged every Arab in Palestine to fight to the death for his land.

His statement, which, if he were a lesser mortal than a prospective king, would be regarded as sheer racial incitement without qualification, must, however, be seen in the light of a new book, "My Reminiscences," which Abdullah is publishing in Jerusalem this week, and in which he expresses disapproval at the location of the Arab League centre in Egypt and openly voices doubt at the feasibility of Arab union or league as long as Palestine remains the object of Jewish ambitions and the Hedjaz continues in Saudi possession (King Ibn Saud is the mortal enemy of the Hashemite House, of which Abdullah is now the senior surviving member).

Hashemite Versus Wahabi

Abdullah asserts that the Arab case has been severely prejudiced by the Wahabi usurpation of the Hedjaz, the cradle of the Arab revolt, and bitterly criticises the Wahabi regime.

About Palestine he writes, "Palestine is in the throes of party politics. The Arab parties are quarrelling over the personalities at whose hands the country was devastated and who had a large share in bringing about the seizure of the Hedjaz from Hashemite hands because of the disorganised passive resistance which King Hussein (Abdullah's father) followed in good faith under their pressure."

The impending publication of the book, of which the contents have been divulged, has caused many qualms among local Arab leaders, who fear serious repercussions in the relations between Transjordan and Saudi Arabia, on whose co-operation the Arabs, especially Palestinians, place great hopes, and one Jaffa Arab weekly urges the Arab Higher Committee to try to prevent the circulation of the book.

It is a striking illustration of the true state of affairs existing in the Middle East countries which are now flaunting their membership of Uno or are adjudged by Britain to be worthy of admission to Uno, as the dilapidated Transjordan State has been.

DETAINEES' MANIFESTO

Poignant Protest From Latrun

[*From our Correspondent.*—JERUSALEM]

A remarkable document, containing a protest by the Jewish detainees in the Latrun detention camp has reached the Jewish press through the strict camp censorship this week, representing a poignant cry from the heart of people condemned to indefinite confinement.

It reads: "Moved to the depths of our hearts, we prisoners in Zion at Latrun stand mourning and angered at the sacrifices of our brother detainees in exile in Eritrea.

"In our sorrow and wrath, we call on the authorities and public opinion, declaring: In addition to the illegality of incarcerating persons without lawful basis, trial, or proof, in addition to the illegality of the deportation of people from the country, in addition to all these, our lives are now in jeopardy.

"Just as every individual in the Yishuv now courts arbitrary detention, just as everyone faces indefinite incarceration and indiscriminate unlawful deportation, so does everyone of us now run the risk of the same fate as our brother victims in Eritrea. Without knowing the circumstances of the events there, two things are clear to us: first, such arbitrary detention, deportation, and segregation can provoke any man to bitter reaction; secondly, the use of firearms against prisoners is against all law and morality. Such a position and arbitrary conduct cannot last long without arousing detainees confronted by a similar fate.

"Let it be known, therefore, that hundreds of members of the Yishuv languishing in detention and deportation and now facing even death are placed in a position liable to develop to a climax in acts of despair among suffering men who have nothing to lose. Let this manifesto serve as a notification of our plight and the dangers corollary to our detention and be a call for action to prevent the dangers engulfing us."

AERODROME RAIDED

Fifteen armed Jews penetrated into Agir Aerodrome, near Gaza, on Monday, reports the J.T.A., stealing 200 machine-guns and a large quantity of ammunition. The raiders were riding in jeeps and were wearing R.A.F. uniforms. They demanded the keys of the armoury, and after gagging four R.A.F. men on guard, they removed the machine-guns and ammunition.

[An official communiqué denies that any arms were stolen by the raiders, who, it adds, themselves lost a tommy-gun and a revolver.]

The Palestine Government has refused to take part in the Yishuv's scheme for re-establishing demobilised Jewish soldiers in agriculture, it was revealed recently at a meeting in Tel-Aviv of the Central Committee of Agricultural Workers.

THE ERITREA SCANDAL

Cynical Disregard of Justice

[*From our Correspondent*—JERUSALEM]

By the time these lines are in print, a fortnight will have elapsed since 14 Jewish detainees were injured, two of them fatally, as a result of a disturbance in a military detention camp in Eritrea, where they had been deported after being handed over by the Palestine Government to the military authorities; and apart from the bald hospital bulletin issued on January 27 concerning their condition as "progressing satisfactorily," no further details have been vouchsafed beyond the bare fact that a disturbance occurred.

The whole Eritrea affair is arousing the gravest disquiet throughout the Yishuv, and the unfortunate incident of January 17 has served to emphasise the iniquity of the whole system of deporting Palestinian citizens to foreign soil. Whatever happened, the Eritrea authorities will not be able this time to plead that its troops fired in self-defence, as was the claim at Givat Hayim, since presumably the detainees there had no alleged pillbox in which to hide and from which to direct their fire, nor were they in possession of firearms.

The Yishuv demanded that its authorised representatives be allowed to participate in the official inquiry announced by the military authorities into the circumstances of the disturbance. The committee of relatives of the detained men in Eritrea also empowered Mr. Max Seligman to address to the Chief Secretary a request to permit him to proceed to Eritrea in a legal consultative capacity in order to protect the interests of the detainees. To neither request has an affirmative reply been received. Obviously, the Palestine Government will point out that these men are not under its control any more. They have been transferred to the tender mercies of the Chief Administrator of Eritrea and he is responsible for their well-being and perpetual incarceration. So how can anyone in the Yishuv have the effrontery to approach the Palestine Government and seek redress?

Pernicious Procedure

That is the nub of the situation, and farcical as it may sound to readers accustomed to the normal judicial processes where human liberties are affected, it is the real state of affairs prevailing in a British Empire territory. Under the pernicious procedure now pursued in Palestine, anyone can be singled out and detained indefinitely without knowing the precise nature or substance of the charges against him or her, and without being given an opportunity for defence.

The Advisory Committee on detentions meets every two or three months in order to "review" cases submitted by the police—in whom absolute and arbitrary authority for such detentions and recommendations for deportations reposes—but persons so detained or their legal representatives are not allowed to appear before this committee to test the substance of the charges made. Yet even if one admitted that the Defence Emergency Regulations, providing for secret inquisitional proceedings, were justified in view of the political truculence and defiance now prevailing among a minority group in Palestine, what possible justification is there for keeping citizens of this country nearly two thousand miles away from their homes? It simply illustrates the cynical immorality with which the police administrations function.

Unjustifiable Curfew

Then there is the prolonged curfew which has been going on in the Jewish quarters of Jerusalem since January 19. In the first few days of this rigorous compulsion to stay indoors after the terrorist attacks, the authorities might have justifiably argued that they needed cleared streets and people immured in their houses for security reasons. But no searches have been carried out for several days past, and one cannot help thinking that the fourteen-hour curfew, which has been rigidly enforced since January 22, is intended as a measure of spite against the 80,000 Jewish inhabitants who now object to official vindictiveness. It is as though the entire Borough of Hampstead and the adjoining districts of Finchley, Golders Green, and Hendon, were sentenced to a punitive closing down because a score or so of their residents perpetrated a political outrage.

There is an argument against that, too, of course—the Government apparently holds that if the Jewish population will not assist the security authorities in tracking down terrorists it must suffer the consequences. But such apathy on the part of the population arises from a more fundamental cause than an easy refusal to support the authorities—its origin is to be found in the egregious policy in which the Government persists despite all moral and legal obligations. Passive disregard for solemn undertakings can only be countered by passive or impassive public behaviour. It is the bitterest situation which has yet developed in the whole period of British administration since 1920.

Incidentally, Jewish humour finds material even in adversity. People going home just before the curfew hour of five o'clock in the afternoon no longer say, „ערב טוב" ("Good evening"), but „עוצר טוב" ("Good curfew"), while the German Jews have invented the witticism, "Ich geh für einen kurzen Otzer Spaziergang."

YISHUV'S PROTEST AGAINST IMMIGRATION BAR

Three-Hour General Stoppage of Work

The Vaad Leumi (Jewish National Council) announced on Monday from Jerusalem that mass protest meetings against the limitation of Jewish immigration into Palestine would be held throughout the Yishuv on Thursday, January 31 (yesterday), coupled with a general stoppage of work and traffic, and the closing of shops, cafés, and restaurants between 3 p.m. and 6 p.m. The strike will occur in spite of the new announcement of 1,500 entries a month.

Mass Reprisals in Palestine

Continued from page 1

once—a job that could have been completed in a couple of hours.

The owners of a house in a north-western Jewish quarter of Jerusalem were away in Tel-Aviv. The police broke down the door and conducted the search in the absence of anyone connected with the household. When the tenant, Mr. Moredecai Levy, returned home he found that money and several valuables were missing. He lodged a complaint, although the registration of such complaints has become so numerous that one is entitled to be sceptical of any action.

During the man-hunt in Jerusalem which followed the blowing-up of the front of police headquarters at the end of last month, a young lad of 15 whom I know was picked up in the street at the time of the 34-hour day and night curfew and taken to a military detention barracks. There he spent 12 hours with hundreds of others, who were given no food or water nor allowed to sit even on the ground, until released in the evening with an admonition. His only offence had been to go out to look for a bakery as there was no bread in the house.

Child Arrested in Own Garden

A little girl of 12, the daughter of a well-known Anglo-Jewish barrister who has practised here for over fifteen years, was arrested by the police while playing in the garden of her Rehavia home, and suffered the ignominy and psychological effects of being imprisoned for a whole day behind barbed wire.

Scores of people are kept, either as unwitting curfew-breakers or as "suspects" after searches, for up to 24 hours in the military detention barracks at Talbieh. They are not allowed to sit, must stand up all day and night, are taken out under armed guard to do punitive exercises and fatigues, made to clean latrines, and then—when their identities are checked—released without a word of apology.

The action of a British army sergeant, in the Military Police, in coming into the large chamber at the Talbieh detention barracks and throwing grass and weeds at the assembled people, who, ravenous after a day's detention, were shouting "Bread, bread, give us bread," was no doubt in the best interests of local security.

It is difficult to resist the thought that these mass third-degree methods are ordered by higher authority with some set purpose in mind.

NEW DEFENCE REGULATIONS

New Defence Regulations were promulgated this week in a special edition of the Palestine Official Gazette.

These regulations provide for the setting up of summary military courts consisting of a single officer appointed by the General Officer Commanding, with unlimited powers of punishment.

The regulations also provide for the death penalty for any terrorist outbreaks or for "being a member of any group or body of persons of whom any one or more members have been committing an offence against this regulation."

Death or lesser penalties can be imposed for the possession of firearms, bombs, ammunition, incendiaries, or explosives, or the manufacture of such.

Detention orders can be made by officers in general or persons specially authorised by the military commander. The High Commissioner is empowered to deport any person from Palestine and to leave such persons exiled as long as this order remains in force. He can also order any person outside Palestine to remain out of the country.

BRUTAL TREATMENT OF DETAINEES

[*From our Correspondent*—JERUSALEM]

Grave charges of brutal treatment by military officers who control the detention camp for Palestinian Jews in Eritrea, who were treated as "natives," were levelled in Tuesday afternoon's Hebrew broadcast from the clandestine "Voice of Israel" radio.

The announcer read out a series of accusations which stated that harsh sentences of solitary confinement were imposed. For example, an attempt by homesick men to escape, in a vain effort to reach Palestine, was followed by a sentence of 28 days' solitary confinement, while for minor infractions of the rules as much as ten days' solitary confinement is inflicted. To prolong this torture, the sentence of 28 days was divided into several periods, so that the unfortunate detainee had seven days' solitary confinement in a cell, then seven days in the general camp, and again seven days' solitary confinement, and so on.

The announcer said that information from the camp indicated the high state of tension there at the end of December, and it was against the background of the severe penal conditions that the disturbance occurred in which armed guards fired at unarmed men. Much more serious incidents were threatened unless the men were repatriated, he declared.

BOYCOTT AND PALESTINE CASUALTIES

Mr. Walter Ayles (Lab., Southall) asked the Colonial Secretary in the House of Commons on Wednesday if he had any statement to make on the boycott declared by the Member States of the Arab League on Jewish goods produced in Palestine.

Mr. Creech Jones, Under-Secretary, in a written reply, said: "No, Sir; but I am in consultation with the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Mr. Bevin) on the matter."

Viscount Hitchinbrooke (Con., Dorset) asked how many outbreaks of violence had occurred in Palestine and how many military and police personnel had been killed or wounded in them since the appointment of the Anglo-American Committee was announced.

Mr. Creech Jones replied: "There have been six outbreaks of violence, involving casualties amongst military personnel of six killed and 96 injured or wounded; and amongst police personnel of six killed and 39 injured or wounded."

Imperial and Foreign

POLISH JEWRY'S PLIGHT

353 Murdered Last Year

[*From our Correspondent*—WARSAW]

The number of Jews killed in Poland during the past year by various gangs is 353. This figure was given to me on Saturday night by the Vice-Chairman of the Central Jewish Committee in Warsaw.

Most of the Jews killed were in the Kielce district, where 85 were murdered between February and December last. In the Warsaw district 75 were killed, in Lublin district 65, in Bialystok 41, in Rzeszow 37, in Lodz 29, in Cracow 14, in Pomorze 3, and in Silesia 4.

In the Warsaw district Jews were murdered in 18 different localities, in Kielce in 24, in Lublin in 19. In the case of nearly every one of the smaller towns in which Jews were killed, the survivors fled in fear and panic. Some did not even stop long enough to sell their belongings.

The Central Committee spokesman denied reports that in the Cracow pogrom last August, Jews were killed. Several were injured, he said, but none killed. Another report he denied was that the number of Jews who left the country in the recent exodus was higher than about 20,000.

Whilst many of the Jews died at the hands of common murderers, many others were the victims of underground political gangs, who were moved not only by hatred of the Jews but also aimed at creating chaos in the country and so adding to the Government's difficulties. In a number of towns the Jews were warned to leave by a specified date, and threatened with death if they failed to do so. On September 12 last, armed Poles went to the home of Major Haidera, Chairman of the Jewish Committee in Bialobrzeg, and ordered him to advise all Jews in the vicinity to depart within three days. They also demanded that 20,000 zlotys be paid to the funds of their organisation. They took away over 4,000 zlotys they found in the house. The Jews in the locality, numbering 34, all left before the time limit expired. Only a few days previously Haidera's cousin had been murdered by the same gang.

Jews Warned to Leave

In Radom, leaflets were distributed to all Jewish houses warning the Jews that they must leave within two days. They left earlier. On the very day the leaflets were distributed a Jewish co-operative was raided and four Jews killed. A fifth victim was a Red Army Officer. This raid took place in broad daylight and in the centre of the city. Moreover, the Governor's office was just opposite the Jewish co-operative.

In Chelm, Polish veterans attacked Jews in the streets and raided the offices of the Jewish Committee, beating up the Jews they found there. The riots lasted six hours, but nobody was arrested by the police. All the Jews fled from Jodlowca, near Dębica, following a peasant meeting at which anti-Jewish speeches were made.

The attacks have abated somewhat, but apprehension is still widespread. It is feared that with the return of Polish Jews from Russia the anti-Semites will become active again.

"At least 70 per cent of the Jews in Poland are to-day in need of relief in one form or another," states Mr. A. Guzik, head of the Warsaw office of the Joint Distribution Committee of America. "And there is no other Jewish relief organisation here to aid them except ourselves."

No statistics are at present available of the number of Jews in Poland or of their occupations. Nor are there any figures to show how many of them are at work and earning a living, or how many are destitute. But one thing is apparent everywhere: Jewish participation in the economic life of the country is practically non-existent.

In the towns and villages, the once-busy Jewish centres of industry and trade have disappeared completely. In the big towns, such as Warsaw, Cracow, Lodz, and Katowice, only a few Jews have been able to get themselves established and make a living. The vast majority are waiting for help from abroad.

"Joint's" Activity

The "Joint," after prolonged negotiations over the rate of exchange, has agreed to grant the Central Jewish Committee here $500,000. Of this sum, half is to go towards urgent relief, and the remainder for interest-free loans for business purposes and to help in retraining.

The "Joint" has also distributed clothing, shoes, rugs, soap, honey, and other foodstuffs. These are expected to cover immediate needs, but are hardly likely to meet future requirements. Polish Jews complain bitterly that they are being neglected by Jews abroad. Mr Bitter, one of the directors of the Central Jewish Committee here, said that much of the clothing sent from London and other centres is worthless. In some cases, he stated, it consisted of little more than rags. One consignment was made up of theatrical evening dresses, another of re-dyed police uniforms, to wear which, Mr. Bitter pointed out, would identify the Jews as conspicuously as though they wore a special armlet or yellow star. In their present form, he could not possibly use them, he added.

Apart from the "Joint," aid for Polish Jews from abroad seems to have been negligible. I have been told of delegations being sent, surveys being made of estimated needs, a few dollars distributed personally here and there, but no practical relief on any substantial scale. And yet, because of their sufferings and martyrdom, these are the Jews who should have had first claim on the Jews of Britain and the U.S.A. There is not one Polish Jew returning from his place of hiding or from a concentration camp, as Dr. Sommerstein explained to me, who had been able to get back to his own home. And most of them have failed to find a relative alive, either.

The remnant of Polish Jewry, although apparently united under the Central Jewish Com-

Continued at foot of next column

Tragedy of Lublin

Continued from page 1

bones, at least a large part of the cemetery remains intact, and one can still identify the graves of famous Rabbis and Jewish writers, such as Perez, Anski, and Dimenson.)

The great Lublin Synagogues, Marshall and Maharam, were destroyed later, in 1943. The world-famous Yeshiva Chachmai Lublin, built outside the ghetto by Rabbi Shapiro in the thirties, is intact. It was used as a hospital by the Germans and later by the Red Army. Now it forms part of the Madame Curie University of Lublin. But the Jewish Committee is making efforts to reclaim it so as to used the building as a training school for Jewish youth.

The Yeshiva library, containing some 15,000 of the rarest religious books and manuscripts, has been saved. The Germans removed the books to the Cathedral library with the intention of taking them away to Berlin but had to flee in a hurry, and so the books were saved. There is a scheme being sponsored by the religious community in Lublin to ship them to the United States, since no Yeshiva is left on the Continent.

How the Jews of Lublin earn a livelihood was a question nobody was able satisfactorily to answer. There were thousands of Jewish shops in 1939. Only one exists to-day. This has been reopened by a refugee lately returned from the U.S.S.R. There are about a dozen Jewish tailors, as well as a few bootmakers and furriers. But even so, only about five per cent earn a living. The rest are dependent on relief, either communal or from relatives abroad.

The local Jewish Committee, a branch of the Central Jewish Committee of Warsaw, spends about 1,500,000 zlotys a month on relief. These funds are all provided by the Government. A large part of them have to be used for Jews returning from Russia. I visited the Committee and inspected 40 applications for relief from these refugees.

Jews from Russia

Until aid is granted, Jews arriving from the U.S.S.R. are kept in a temporary home and cared for. The Committee, however, lacks funds to meet the needs of the increasing numbers now approaching them.

Of the Lublin Jewish intelligentsia, the scientists, doctors, lawyers, and writers, only a handful have managed to survive. Of about 120 doctors, two have escaped death; all the 80 lawyers perished; the same was the case with writers and artists. Not a single Jewish scholar, religious or otherwise, remains in the city. There are, however, a number of Jews now occupying prominent positions in Lublin University recently opened by the Government, and which about 30 Jewish students attend.

This sad little community, where I saw more tears shed than anywhere else, is, however, courageously trying to build up some kind of existence. "We all firmly believe," the head of the Committee told me, "that conditions will improve and that one day we shall again be able to lead some kind of normal existence. At present everything is in a state of flux, but we have faith that we shall re-establish at least a small community here."

Only one Synagogue has been reopened, but there is a school functioning, as well as a high school and a Perez Home for cultural activities.

I have also come across a few who do not regard emigration as the only solution to their future. "It is very sad for us to walk about this city with the memories we have," one told me. "But I am tough enough to carry on living here. We have all been hardened and conditions, even as they are, do not frighten me."

It may not be necessary much longer for Jews to sleep with revolvers under their pillows. Determined efforts are being made to establish order. But as to their gaining a livelihood and once again becoming settled and self-respecting members of the city and enjoying a tolerable relationship with non-Jews, that is a much more distant prospect.

Continued from previous column

mittee, is nevertheless beset to some extent by party friction. Ostensibly, the main legal Jewish parties—the Bund, Jewish Communists, Poale Zion, and other Zionist groups, are represented on this Committee, both in Warsaw and the provincial cities. But in actual fact, it is the policy of the Jewish Communists that is predominant. This group is not a party in itself, but is called the Jewish cell of the Polish Communist P.P.R. In the same way, the Bund tends to become a Jewish section of the Socialist P.P.S.

Friction Between Zionists and Non-Zionists

Friction arises out of the fact that the policy of these left-wing groups is not necessarily the policy of the remainder of the Polish Jews (probably the majority), who are Jewish nationalists and staunchly Zionist. For instance, the Zionists want as many children as possible, and particularly orphans, to leave Poland. Nor is the Government averse to this plan. But the Jewish Communists are opposed to it, and a recent offer by Sweden, so I am informed, to take a number of Jewish children was turned down by the Jewish Committee on pressure from the Communists.

Apart from the Central Committee, there is a Jewish Religious Council. The former Jewish community councils have not been re-established, and the Aguda has been banned, together with all Polish parties declared to be reactionary and undemocratic. The Religious Council, therefore, is the only body recognised by the State as being responsible for the religious needs of the Jews, that is, the supervision of kashrut, weddings, circumcision, and Synagogue services.

From all accounts, the escape of Jews from Poland is still going on, though possibly on a smaller scale than before. It would seem that the recent appeal by the Central Committee has caused the "exodus" to slacken off somewhat.

Lt.-Gen. Sir F. Morgan, who went to U.S.A. to appeal personally to Mr. Herbert Lehman, has been restored to his Unrra post. The General expressed regret for the statements he made at a Press conference and insisted that he was not anti-Semitic.

DISILLUSIONED D.P.s

70 Per Cent. Opt for Palestine

"Our country, Palestine, is as dear to us as England is to the English people and we shall fight as long as a single Jew remains in Palestine," said Mr. David Ben-Gurion, Chairman of the Jewish Agency Executive, addressing the opening session of the Congress of Liberated Jews in Bavaria in the great hall of the 13th-century Munich Rathaus. Thousands are attending the conference, including 90 duly elected delegates of Jewish displaced persons in the American zone and guest representatives from the British and French zones. There are no representatives from the Russian zone.

Above the platform hung a huge banner with the Hebrew inscription: "As long as the heart of Israel beats Palestine stands." The banner was flanked by the Jewish and American flags.

The Congress was opened by Dr. Zalman Grinberg, Chairman of the Central Jewish Committee, who said that liberation had brought greater disillusionment to them than Hitler's bestiality because the displaced Jews had expected that liberation would bring rehabilitation and the restoration of Jewish independence. To-day, however, nine months after the liberation, they realised that rehabilitation had not started yet and they were forced to the conclusion that help must come from themselves. One thing was certain: they did not wish to work to build up Germany's economy.

Preparing for Emigration

The main task confronting them, Dr. Grinberg continued, was to prepare themselves for emigration. Seventy per cent of the displaced Jews had registered for emigration to Palestine.

Judge Simon H. Rifkind, Jewish adviser to the U.S. Military Government, said he had made a flying trip to Palestine in order to ascertain whether the claims that the displaced Jews were wanted by the Jews in Palestine were true. He had found a "100 per cent confirmation" of this. Palestine Jewry, he said, was ready to help the survivors in Europe and was determined to do everything to help them.

Mr. Ben-Gurion alleged that instead of facilitating Jewish immigration into Palestine in accordance with the terms of the Mandate, the British were using the Navy and airborne troops against the remnants of the most tortured people of all times, drowning and shooting them rather than allowing them into Palestine.

Germany, Mr. Ben-Gurion continued, by the Nuremberg regulations, had emulated the restrictions enforced in Tsarist Russia in respect of places where Jews were allowed to settle, and now Britain was emulating that same racial discrimination by permitting the Jews to settle only in five per cent of the total area of Palestine. But Jews were coming to Palestine despite the Navy and airborne divisions, Mr. Ben-Gurion declared.

Mr. Ben-Gurion paid tribute to General Eisenhower, who wanted to send displaced Jews to Palestine, but was prevented from doing so by the Palestine authorities who subjected even American pilots to brutal search.

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THE
Jewish Chronicle
THE ORGAN OF BRITISH JEWRY • INCORPORATING THE "JEWISH WORLD"
105th Year ספר וכתן Established 1841
FEBRUARY 1, 1946—SHEVAT 30, 5706

MASS REPRISALS IN PALESTINE

THE acts of terrorism committed in Palestine by a tiny group of the Jewish inhabitants have nowhere been more wholeheartedly deplored than amongst Jews. Not only do such acts of violence in themselves run absolutely contrary to Jewish ideas and ideals, but they are in contradiction of everything for which Judaism stands and which it has steadfastly preached. Senseless acts of destruction, moreover, even if the toll of life and limb amongst "non-combatants" has been mercifully slight, do grave damage to the very cause which the perpetrators espouse. Merely to condemn such acts, in the existing circumstances, would be, of course, fatuous in the extreme; it must be stressed that they are really the symptoms of an unhealthy political state of affairs, and that the crying need is for an accurate diagnosis and for the setting right of what is wrong.

It is, however, highly questionable whether the measures taken by the authorities on the spot to put an end to the troubles are either just or conducive to the respect in which Britain has hitherto been held or even remotely likely to achieve the object in view. They amount, in effect, to the creation of an official counter-terror against the terror of the handful of lawless Jews, and have led to a situation which is utterly discreditable. Very little information of what is really going on in Palestine reaches the British press, or at any rate gets into its columns. Nothing is heard of it in Parliament or on public platforms, and it has been left practically to this paper alone to lift the veil cast over the Palestine scene by local censorship, newspaper paper shortage, and general indifference.

In this issue some more glimpses of what is happening are afforded the outside world. Hitting out blindly at the Jewish population in general, the police and military in Palestine with the concurrence of the administrative authorities are seizing and detaining any Jews who, they feel, might possibly have something to do with the troubles, and they are not even obliged to prove any *prima facie* grounds for suspicion. Under this system, according to our Jerusalem Correspondent, the most respectable and law-abiding citizens are hounded as common offenders, with a resultant diminution in respect for the police and military forces. Men, says an Englishman writing from that country, simply "disappear" into the void on the say-so of some police-sergeant, backed by his superiors. As our own Correspondent puts it, under the pernicious procedure now pursued in Palestine, anyone can be singled out and detained indefinitely without knowing the nature or substance of the charges against him, and without being given opportunity for defence.

Most disquieting of all is the cruelty with which these arbitrary powers are often exercised, and which point either to extreme bungling or to incipient official panic. Thus we are told of scores of people being kept as unwitting curfew-breakers, or as "suspects" after searches, for up to 24 hours in the military detention barracks at Talbieh, and not being allowed to sit down—even on the floor. They must stand up day and night, the exhausting experience being varied only when they are taken out under armed guard to do punitive exercises and fatigues, and to clean latrines. These proceedings, reminiscent, one regrets to say, of Nazi technique in its less murderous forms, are taken against persons who have had no lawful trial; and revulsion at them is not relieved upon learning that when the victims have had their identity checked, they are released without a word of apology. A lurid light on the spirit in which these things are being done was provided by a British Army sergeant in the Military Police. Entering the large chamber at the Talbieh detention barracks, he threw grass and weeds to the inmates who, ravenous after a day's detention without food, were shouting "Bread, bread, give us bread."

The authorities went a step further in their astonishing career when they deported a number of Jews—Palestine citizens—to Eritrea. There, in a foreign country nearly 2,000 miles away from their rightful homes, they were detained, and still are, in a military detention camp, without authority, as the Palestine Supreme Court recently angrily declared. A fortnight ago, a disturbance arose in the Eritrean camp in the course of which 14 of the unhappy detainees were reported to have been injured, two of them fatally. No further details have been vouchsafed, but an official inquiry is to be held. When the representative body of the Yishuv demanded that one of its members be allowed to attend the investigation, its request met with no success, and when relatives asked that a representative might go there to see how these men were faring—remember they have none of them been tried, let alone found guilty—they were similarly refused.

Reading of these occurrences, one asks oneself whether they could indeed have taken place in a country under British administration, a country in respect of which the Foreign Secretary recently stated with categorical emphasis that the Mandate and the Balfour Declaration still stand. Side by side with all this goes the vexatious application of long periods of curfew, imposing irksome restraints on large numbers of entirely innocent people, and suggestive, one must again say it, of the unjust "mass punishment" principle of reprisals, which decent men have everywhere so furiously denounced. Our Correspondent is not guilty of an abuse of language when he points out that it is as though the entire Borough of Hampstead and the adjoining districts of Finchley, Golders Green, and Hendon were sentenced to a punitive closing down, because a few of their residents perpetrated a political outrage.

It may be said that British subjects too were detained without trial in this country during the war under Regulation 18B. But there are two very important differences that make the cases unlike. In the first place, the persons detained under 18B were individuals whose previous records had given good reason to fear that their liberty might constitute a danger to the country in those perilous times. In some instances they had openly avowed their sympathy with and even allegiance to the enemy. No such justification is suggested in the case of the Jewish detainees. Secondly, the employment of 18B, which every Home Secretary who had to apply it lamented as a most distasteful infringement of British liberties, was only necessitated by the extreme gravity of the military emergency when this country was standing, almost unarmed, before a theatening invader bent on its destruction. How can anyone, without inviting derision, compare the problem of a handful of Jews who have turned, in their misguided desperation, to desperate illegality, to the threat of annihilation which this nation faced in the dark days of the war? Only the degree of the danger to the State forced Britain to adopt such a measure. Even in the worst days of World War I, it had not been resorted to. Further, the British detainees were not deported to a foreign country.

It may be contended that, as the Yishuv fails to co-operate with the police and inform against the terrorists—this, on the ground that the Palestine Government itself is persisting in the illegal White Paper policy—they ought not to squeal at what the Authorities do when acting as they think best. If this means anything, it is that the British Authorities have the moral right to meet terrorist lawlessness with terrorism of their own—surely an extraordinary and anarchic method for any administration to pursue, especially when it is the administration of Mandated Palestine, acting with the support of their superiors in the British Government. Up till now the great British tradition of liberty has taught this country to abominate what Mr. Churchill scathingly denounced as "police rule" and to regard military rule as one degree worse. It is our duty as British citizens to point out that what the police and military are doing in Palestine is damaging to British prestige throughout the world, that it is giving a handle to enemies of Britain everywhere, and shaking the loyalty hitherto given by other nations to Britain's moral leadership, while at the same time undermining the fine fidelity to high political principle which has hitherto been Britain's glory as well as her real strength.

No one wishes to indict the civil service in Palestine, who are, after all, only human, men doing their duty in conditions which are plainly beyond their capacities, and doing it in obedience to the higher political authorities at home. But these charges of official muddle and conscienceless police persecution having been repeatedly made, and, in the case of our Jerusalem correspondent, by an observer of meticulous care and honour, the matter demands immediate and searching inquiry. A small committee, including experienced parliamentarians and at least one eminent lawyer accustomed to such matters and capable of getting at the truth, should immediately be sent out to investigate these disgraceful practices and to overhaul the whole administrative machinery which has failed so seriously in its functioning. It is no excuse to plead that there is already an Anglo-American Committee at work, on the Palestine problem. It would be as sensible to refuse a committee of inquiry into some public scandal merely because another committee was investigating an industrial problem in the same district. The two bodies would not in any case collide. And should the investigations into the conduct of the administrative machine result in a thorough overhaul of the local government methods, it would inevitably help to an important degree to make a success of whatever measures the Government may adopt on the Joint Committee's recommendations.

The fact is that the government of Palestine to-day, despite every allowance in face of the deeds of the terrorists, is being carried on in certain respects in a manner that is disgraceful, un-British, and a menace to the good name and honour of this country. And to sit back and do nothing in such circumstances is not only fundamentally wicked and wrong, but is in the fullest sense unpatriotic and politically crass.

THE CHIEF RABBINATE

CONSIDERABLE correspondence has reached THE JEWISH CHRONICLE in regard to the arrangements made by the President of the United Synagogue for carrying on the work of the Chief Rabbinate during the interregnum which will exist until the office is permanently filled. From this some representative letters will be found elsewhere in this issue; they include, in particular, an analysis of the legal aspect of the President's action, sent by the distinguished legal authority Mr. Edward Iwi. His letter is worthy of careful note coming from so capable a quarter. In the light of the keen interest clearly aroused in this matter, to say nothing of the weighty considerations in issue, it can only be hoped that Sir Robert Waley Cohen will realise the false move he has made and speedily retrace his steps.

THE TALMUD IN ENGLISH

THE story of the English translation of the Talmud, as recorded in another column by that great scholar and friend of our people, Dr. James Parkes, has about it the savour of romance—how the enterprise was decried by the sceptics, how the publishers, the Soncino Press, under the devoted direction of Mr. J. Davidson, held bravely on until they could anticipate its completion in 24 volumes in December, 1939; how the outbreak of the war confounded this hope, and how the courageous non-Jewish printers in Holland baffled the Nazis who were burning to lay hands on the "English Talmud" (a rescue which is in itself an exciting little chapter in the story of literary adventure). To-day, the publishers are anxious to resume their work, and everything is ready except the necessary finance, a matter of from five to six thousand pounds. Hitherto the Soncino Press has shouldered the cost of production, not indeed from motives of gain, because the enterprise could not, as Dr. Parkes points out, have been envisaged as a commercial proposition. They felt, however, that their outlay would be well repaid by the service of the translation to English-speaking Jewry, to Christian scholars concerned to understand Judaism, and to those engaged in the fight against anti-Semitism, misrepresentation, and forgery—in short, to the great human causes of knowledge, truth, and fair play. But, like many others engaged in such work the war has hit them hard, and so the appeal is made to the community to supply the funds. British Jewry has often been sneered at for its supposed indifference to Jewish literature and learning, and there is more than an element of truth in the criticism. It has now the opportunity to roll away this reproach, and, in helping the publishers to finish the work, to perform an act which is as much an honour as it is a duty. We hope that the response will be both broad and immediate. There surely never was a time when the things of the spirit and of the mind, the great repositories of the soul's strength, were so sorely needed by mankind. The influence of a work which has set for all ages the direction of Jewish religious evolution has seldom been more needed by Jews than at this hour. Again, we must not forget that in the history of man, the influences which inspire great thinkers of one decade direct the general thought a few generations later. Who knows but that the opening up of the great Rabbinic sources to English-speaking scholars may not bring back to a humanity frozen and starved of spiritual life the reviving spiritual warmth for the lack of which the peoples seem to perish.

IBN SAUD'S CLAIM

THE recent fraternal junketings, in Egypt, of Ibn Saud and the Egyptian Farouk produced one notable statement. Palestine, declared the ruler of Saudi Arabia, is a purely Moslem country. Note, he is now not even content to claim that the country is purely Arab—disregarding those half-million Jews in the land to whom nine-tenths of its economic prosperity and its healthful conditions are directly due. This bold claim of Palestine as purely "Moslem" overlooks the many Christian Arabs in the land, and completely omits consideration of the millions of Christians in the world with deep religious attachments to the country. In point of fact, the Saudi Arabian potentate's limitation was, by implication, repudiated years ago by the Emir Feisal when, as head of a Hedjaz Delegation, he laid the Arab case before the Council of Five after the conclusion of the first World War. In the official note of the proceedings, he is reported to have stated that "Palestine, for its *universal* character, he left on one side for the mutual consideration of *all parties* interested," adding that "with this exception, he asked for the independence of the Arab areas enumerated in his Memorandum." (The italics in this quotation are ours.) These remarks, incidentally, were quoted by the late Lord Lloyd George in his book, "The Truth about the Peace Treaties," and were corroborated by David Hunter Miller in his "Diary of the Peace Conference." there was no insistence, then, on Palestine as a purely Moslem country. Even more striking, in this connection, was Article 4 in the Agreement between Feisal, representing and acting on behalf of the Arab Kingdom of Hedjaz, and Dr. Weizmann, acting on behalf of the Zionist Organisation.

> "All necessary measures," it declared, "shall be taken to encourage and stimulate immigration of Jews into Palestine on a large scale, and as quickly as possible to settle Jewish immigrants on the land through closer settlement and intensive cultivation of the soil."

The only reservation made was that the Arab peasant and tenant farmers were to be protected in their rights and assisted in forwarding their economic development—stipulations to which no Jew, in Palestine or outside, ever took exception. Not the slightest hint, it will be seen, of Palestine being purely Moslem! But perhaps the man who robbed Feisal's father and brother of the Arabian throne by a neat stroke of petty aggression considers that he is competent to reverse all statements by the expropriated family of Hussein.

GLAMOROUS MIDDLE EAST

THE Middle East is full of curiosities in these times. Thus the appearance of that colourful personality, Mr. St. John Philby, one of the 18B detainees during the recent war, at the two potentates' festal meeting, making rude remarks about the Palestine Inquiry Committee, must arouse wonder how facilities for travelling can be obtained in these days of over-taxed and priority booked-up services, and of controls that cannot or will not die. But then, when it comes to travelling, there is the case of that certain Rashid Ali, "wanted" for his stab in the back to Britain in Iraq during the war, who has managed to journey long distances into the safe protecting arms of Great Britain's dear friend Ibn Saud. "For ways that are dark and tricks that are vain" H.M. Al Saud "is peculiar." What an expensive luxury, both politically and economically, is that fatal sentimentalism and romanticism with which British officialdom in certain quarters approaches every prosaic, materialistic, and hard-headed politician in this area—just because he wears a burnous instead of a bowler hat!

Social and Personal

LORD NATHAN will be 57 to-morrow. Rabbi Dr. Julius GALLINER will be 74 on Sunday.

A daughter (Angela Dina) was born on Saturday, January 26, 1946, at Queen Charlotte's Hospital, London, to Dorie (née Blaivas), wife of Norman BYRE, of 68, Witley Court, Coram Street, W.C.1.

A son (Percy [פסח] Ezra Jonathan) was born on December 10, 1945, at the Moladah Hospital, Mt. Carmel, Haifa, to Ruth (née Baker), wife of Mr. A. L. CHISSICK.—P.O. Box 388, Haifa.

A daughter (Susan Margaret) was born on January 21, 1946, at 107, Chatsworth Road, N.W.2, to Rita (née Deyong), wife of Bernard COHEN.

A daughter (Penelope Frances) was born on January 27, 1946, at 6, Endersleigh Gardens, Hendon, N.W.4, to Ruth (née Woolf) and Leonard FIERSTONE.

A son (Leslie David) was born on Shevat 18, 5706 (January 19, 1946), at the Elizabeth Garrett Anderson Hospital, to Harriett (née Gold), wife of Maurice GOODMAN, of 121, Grove Hall Court, London, N.W.8.

A son was born on Thursday, January 24, 1946, at White Lodge Nursing Home, to Anita (née Swerdlin), wife of Samuel GROWER, of 3, Cecil Avenue, Queen's Park, Bournemouth.

A daughter was born on Sunday, January 27, 1946, at the Maxwell Nursing Home, Edgware, to Ruth (née Klug), wife of Sidney JACOBS, of 60, Whitchurch Gardens, Edgware, Middlesex.

A daughter (Ruth Avril) was born on Tuesday, January 22, 1946, to Beatrice (née Clyde), wife of Walter KALB, of 26, Seymour Court, Muswell Hill, N.10.

A son (Geoffrey Philip) was born on Monday, January 14, 1946, at King's College Hospital, London, to Rose (née Rapoport), wife of Maurice KAYE (Kormornick), of "Suncroft," 7, Brantwood Road, Broughton Park, Salford, 7.

A son (Allan Michael) was born on Saturday, January 26, 1946, at the Caerthillian Nursing Home, Fordwych Road, N.W.2, to Evelyn (née Klyder), wife of Louis R. LAZARUS, of 52, Chardmore Road, Clapton Common, N.16.

A son (David John) was born on Thursday, January 24, 1946, at the Chapel Allerton Nursing Home, Harrogate Road, Leeds 7, to Gertrude (née Morris, Bridgend), wife of Major Lionel POYSER, of 14, Montagu Avenue, Roundhay, Leeds, 8.

A daughter (Frances Isabel) was born on January 23, 1946, at the Manor Nursing Home, to Mr. and Mrs. Louis REEVES (née Saunders), of 11, Sandringham Way, Moortown, Leeds.

Twins (a son and a daughter) were born on Friday, January 18, 1946, at the Western Nursing Home, Newcastle-on-Tyne, to F/Lt. and Mrs. Ronald SHEFFRIN (Elisabeth Landau), of 19, Mitchell Avenue, Jesmond, Newcastle.

A son (Robert Gerald) was born on Friday, January 25, 1946, at St. Mary's Hospital, to Peggy (née Hirson), wife of Cecil WOLFSON, of 197, Hart Road, Fallowfield, Manchester.

BARMITZVAH

Eric Raymund, younger son of Mr. and Mrs. Louis BLACK, of "Wyngarth," Halkyn Avenue, Liverpool, 17, will read a portion of the Law at Greenbank Drive Synagogue on Saturday, February 9, 1946. Mr. and Mrs. Black will be "At Home" to relatives and friends in the Synagogue Hall after service.

Harold, son of Mr. N. LUDMAN and the late Mrs. Ludman, of 16, Nab Lane, Shipley, Yorkshire, will read a portion of the Law at the Synagogue, Spring Gardens, Bradford, on Saturday, February 9, 1946.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

MR. G. ABRAHAMS AND MISS PETERS

The engagement is announced of Gerald (Rex), son of Mr. and Mrs. D. Abrahams, of 390, Katherine Road, Forest Gate, London, E.7, to Helena, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Peters, of 31, Hereford Road, Wanstead, Essex.

MR. J. BAKER AND MISS SLAVIN

The engagement is announced of Joseph, son of Mrs. Baker and the late Mr. Baker, of 71, Braithwaite Gardens, Stanmore, to Esther, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. Slavin, of 78, Benthal Road, N.16.

MR. JACK BLOOM, R.C. of Sigs., AND MISS COHEN

The engagement is announced of Jack (ex-P.O.W., Far East), son of Mr. and Mrs. A. Bloom, of 32, Osborne Road, Forest Gate, London, E.7, to Edna, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. Cohen, of 4, Dorset Road, Forest Gate, London, E.7.

DR. B. BROMAN AND MISS SANTHOUSE

The engagement is announced of Benjamin (Ben) Broman, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. M. Broman, of 158, Manchester Road, Whalley Range, Manchester, to Betty, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Santhouse, of 17, Colchester Avenue, Prestwich, Manchester.

MR. A. J. COHEN AND MISS OLSBERG

The engagement is announced of Abraham Jack, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. D. Cohen, of 133, Bucknall New Road, Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent, to Hilda, elder daughter of Mrs. Olsberg and the late Mr. B. Olsberg, of 101, Bellott Street, Manchester, 8.

SGT. TOBIAS COOPER (R.A.F.V.R.) AND MISS LEWIS

The engagement is announced of Tobias (Teddy), younger son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Cooper, of 103, Clapton Common, E.5, to Lily, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. N. Lewis, of 8, Dobree Avenue, N.W.10.

LIEUT. J. E. DAVID, Beds. & Herts. Regt., AND MISS PULMAN

The engagement is announced of John, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. F. David, of 52, Brookside Road, N.W.11, to Anita, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Pulman, of 165b, Haverstock Hill, N.W.3.

CAPT. J. N. DRESNER AND MISS WHITE

The engagement is announced of Norman, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. Mark Dresner, of Gosforth, Newcastle-on-Tyne, to Jean, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. White, of Northwood, Middlesex.

MR. JACK ELLIMAN AND MISS LONDON

The engagement is announced of Jack, son of Mr. Maurice Elliman and the late Mrs. Leah Elliman, of 41, Cowper Road, Palmerston Park, Dublin, to Georgina, only child of Mr. and Mrs. Henry H. London, of 3, Rowan Walk, Hampstead Garden Suburb, N.2.

MR. JACK EPSTEIN AND MISS HARRIS

The engagement is announced of Jack, son of Mr. and Mrs. M. Epstein, of 12, Disraeli Road, Ealing, W.5, to Anita (Bobby), daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. Harris, of 127, Ilford Lane, Ilford, Essex, formerly of 19, Old Kent Road, S.E.1.

MR. ALEXANDER FISHER AND MISS PEARSON

The engagement is announced of Alexander, only son of the late Mr. and Mrs. W. Fisher, of 27, Craigwell Road, Prestwich, Lancs., to Annie, youngest daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. J. Pearson, of Liverpool, now at 17, Cavendish Road, Salford, 7.

SGT. LESLIE FLETCHER, R.A.F.V.R., AND MISS DANIELS, W.A.A.F.

The engagement is announced of Leslie Fletcher, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Ofchinsky (Fletcher), of 4, Newhall Avenue, Broughton Park, Salford, 7, to Ray, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Daniels, of 1, Craigwell Road, Prestwich. There will be a reception at "The Holmes," Sedgley Park Road, on Saturday, February 9, 1946, from 7 to 10 p.m.

MR. MAURICE GOLD AND MISS LICHTENSTEIN

The engagement is announced of Maurice (Billy), youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. E. Gold, of 143, Edgwarebury Lane, Edgware, to Joan, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. Lichtenstein and granddaughter of the Rev. A. Angel and the late Mrs. K. Angel, of 64, Portland Avenue, and 14, Darwin Avenue, Buxton.

MR. SAMUEL GODGIN AND MISS LEVY

The engagement is announced of Samuel, youngest son of Mrs. E. Godgin and the late Mr. Godgin, of Rose Cottage, Silwood Street, S.E.16, to Sylvia Levy, only child of Mrs. B. Feld and the late Mr. H. Levy, of 26, Benthal Road, Stoke Newington, N.16.

MR. ALFRED MORRIS AND MISS COHEN

The engagement is announced of Alfred, younger son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Morris, of "Minorah," Hearn Road, Romford, Essex, to Hilda, eldest daughter of Mrs. Annie Cohen and the late Mr. Harry Cohen, of 26, Atherton Road, Forest Gate, E.7.

LT. L. MORRISON AND MISS RICHLAND

The engagement is announced of Lewis, third son of Mrs. Morrison and the late Mr. J. Morrison, of 10, Hermitage Road, N.4, to Lilian, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. Richland, of 126, Guinness Flats, Stamford Hill.

L/R.M. STANLEY SHURE, R.N., AND MISS EPSTEIN

The engagement is announced of Stanley, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Shure, of 15, Clive Court, Maida Vale, W.9, to Joan (residing in Sydney, Australia), only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Epstein, of 50, Brondesbury Park, N.W.6, late of Edgware.

MR. G. SUSMAN AND MISS GILBERT

The engagement is announced of Gerald, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Eli Susman, of 147, Broughton Lane, Salford, 7, to Lily, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Gilbert, of 75, Bishops Road, Prestwich.

MR. MORRIS WOOLF AND MISS COHEN

The engagement is announced of Morris, son of Mr. and Mrs. Jack Woolf, of 22, Calthorpe Street, W.C., to Queenie (Vicky), only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Mark Cohen, of 57, Rutland Park Mansions, Willesden Green, N.W.2.

MR. SIDNEY GOODKIND AND MISS COHEN

The marriage will be solemnised at St. John's Wood Synagogue, Abbey Road, N.W.8, on Sunday, February 3, 1946, at 1.15 p.m., of Sidney, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. Goodkind, of 205, Willesden Lane, N.W.6, to Phyllis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. Cohen, of 21, Seymour Street, W.1.

S/LIEUT. L. STEIN, R.N.V.R., AND MISS MESSIK

The marriage of Leonard, eldest son of Mrs. Minnie Stein and the late Mr. S. Stein, of "Greywinds," 99, Shirehall Park, Brent, N.W.4, to Hetty, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Messik, of 5, Orchard Drive, Edgware, Middlesex, will be solemnised on February 5, 1946, at 2.15 p.m., at St. John's Wood Synagogue, Abbey Road, N.W.8.

DR. H. TALBOT AND 3RD OFFICER SCHWARTZ, W.R.N.S.

The marriage will take place on February 20, 1946, of Harry Talbot, younger son of Mrs. C. Talbot, of Hong Kong, to Miss Elza Olivia Vivian Schwartz, eldest daughter of Rabbi and Mrs. M. Schwartz, of "Grantham House," Victoria Road North, Southsea.

MARRIAGES

MR. HENRY KENNER AND MISS MARIAN

The marriage was solemnised on Thursday, January 17, 1946, at Golders Green Synagogue, of Henry David, youngest son of Mr. S. A. Kenner and the late Mrs. Kenner, of 19, Dunstan Road, N.W.11, to Amelia Dorothy, only child of Mr. and Mrs. H. Marian, of 137, Abbots Gardens, N.2.

MR. HARRY LINDSAY AND MISS WILMOT

The marriage of Mr. Harry Lindsay, son of Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Lindsay, of 4, St. Martins View, Leeds, 7, to Miss Shirley Joan Wilmot, only child of Mrs. Dora Wilmot (Rae Goodson), of 31, Westcombe Avenue, Street Lane, Leeds, 8, was solemnised at the New Synagogue, Chapeltown Road, Leeds, on January 24, 1946, at 4.30 p.m. The Revs. Dr. E. Berkovitz and S. Stern officiated at the ceremony, which was later followed by a reception and dinner dance at the Jubilee Hall, Savile Mount, Leeds.

SILVER WEDDINGS

Mr. and Mrs. Myer GILSTON, of 10, Gloucester Gardens, Golders Green, N.W.11, attain their twenty-fifth wedding anniversary on February 1, 1946.

CALENDAR AND DIARY

I Adar 30

Friday, February 1 to Friday, February 8 (Shevat 30 to I Adar 7)

Friday (Shevat 30), February 1. First Day Rosh Chodesh I Adar. Sabbath begins at 4.30

Saturday (I Adar 1), February 2. Second Day Rosh Chodesh I Adar. Portion of the Law (Torah) משפטים Exodus xxi. 1 to end of xxiv. and Numbers xxviii. 9-15. Portion of Prophets (Haftara) Isaiah lxvi. 1-24.

Sabbath ends (in London) at 5.33

Friday (I Adar 7), February 8. Sabbath begins at 4.30

BIBLE READERS' UNION

Saturday, February 2	I Chronicles 4
Week ending Saturday, Feb. 9	I Chronicles 5-11

Particulars can be obtained from the Bible Readers' Union, Woburn House, Upper Woburn Place, London, W.C.1.

NOTABLE DAYS IN 1946 (5706-7)

5706				1946	
II Adar	11 ..	Fast of Esther ..	Thurs.	March	14
"	14 ..	Purim	Sunday	"	17
Nisan	15 ..	Passover, 1st day ..	Tuesday	April	16
"	16 ..	" 2nd day ..	Wed.	"	17
"	21 ..	" 7th day ..	Monday	"	22
"	22 ..	" 8th day ..	Tuesday	"	23
Iyar	18 ..	33rd day of Omer	Sunday	May	19
Sivan	6 ..	Pentecost, 1st day ..	Wed.	June	5
"	7 ..	2nd day ..	Thursday	"	6
Tammuz	17 ..	Fast of Tammuz ..	Tuesday	July	16
Av	9 ..	Fast of Av	Tues.	August	6
5707					
Tishri	1 ..	New Year, 1st day	Thursday	Sept.	26
"	2 ..	" " 2nd day	Friday	"	27
"	4 ..	Fast of Gedaliah ..	Sunday	"	29
"	10 ..	Day of Atonement	Saturday	Oct.	5
"	15 ..	Tabernacles, 1st day	Thursday	"	10
"	16 ..	" 2nd day	Friday	"	11
"	21 ..	Hashana Rabba ..	Wednesday	"	16
"	22 ..	Shemini Atseret ..	Thursday	"	17
"	23 ..	Simchat Torah ..	Friday	"	18
Kislev	25 ..	Chanucah	Wed.	Dec.	18

Rashe Chodashim.—Shevat, Thursday, January 3. *I Adar, Saturday, February 2. *II Adar, Monday, March 4. Nisan, Tuesday, April 2. *Iyar, Thursday, May 2. Sivan, Friday, May 31. *Tammuz, Sunday, June 30. Av, Monday, July 29. *Ellul, Wednesday, August 28. *Marcheshvan, Saturday, October 26. Kislev, Sunday, November 24. *Tebet, Tuesday, December 24.

*The previous day also is observed as Rosh Chodesh.

SERVICES AND PREACHERS

LONDON

TO-MORROW (SABBATH)

Adath Yisroel, 126, Green Lanes, N. — Rabbi H. Meiseis, Chief Rabbi of the British Zone in Germany. Farewell Sermon. 4.30 p.m.

Clapton, 47, Lea Bridge Road, E. (Before Musaf) — Rabbi M. Katz (of Berkhamsted)

Palmers Green and Southgate, Sidney Hall, Palmerston Road, N. — The Rev. I. Chait, B.A.

PROVINCIAL

TO-MORROW (SABBATH)

Leeds, New Chapeltown (United Hebrew Congregation) — The Rev. B. Cherrick, M.A.

SUNDAY

Hove, Holland Road — Rabbi B. L. Wilner. Chief Rabbi Memorial Service at 3.15 p.m.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

LONDON

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2

Anglo-Palestinian Club. Melave Malkah. Speaker: Dayan M. Swift, "Judaism: A Civilisation." Chazan: The Rev. M. E. Hertzberg. Chairman: Mr. Phineas Horowitz. 7 p.m. Arranged in association with the Torah Va'Avodah.

C.A.S. Dance, Adolph Tuck Hall, Woburn House, 7 p.m. (See advert. on back page.)

West London Zionist Society. Social Evening of Hebrew, English, and Yiddish entertainment. Communal Hall, Shepherd's Bush Synagogue, Poplar Grove, W.6, from 7.30 p.m. 2/-.

Willesden Jewish Centre, Heathfield Park, N.W.2. Come to the Club's Second Birthday Party, and dance to a band. 8 p.m.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 3

Golders Green Beth Hamedrash, Broadwalk Lane, Golders Green Road, N.W.11. Memorial Service and Hesped delivered by Rabbi Dr. E. Munk, for the late Chief Rabbi. 4.30 p.m.

Highgate Synagogue. Address by Mr. H. S. Schildkraut on "The Work of the Anglo-Jewish Association." Synagogue Hall, 88, Archway Road, N.16. 3.30 p.m. Mr. A. Freeman in the Chair. All are welcome.

New West End Synagogue Communal Centre, St. Petersburgh Place, W.2. Informal Dance, 8 p.m.

U.Y.I.S. Dance. Adolph Tuck Hall, Woburn House. Members only. 7 p.m.

University of London J.U.S. Gramophone Recital. Rose Hertz Hall, Woburn House. 7.15 p.m.

Young Judeans present "The J.Y. Parliament." Synagogue Hall, Clifford Way, N.W.10. 8 p.m.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 4

D.H.J.C. Social. "The Silver Horseshoe," 241, Neasden Lane, N.W.10. Dancing, table-tennis, darts, chess, games, etc. Members 6d. Visitors 1/-. From 8 p.m.

New West End Synagogue Communal Centre. Lady Nathan of Churt on "The Problem of Religious Instruction for the Jewish Child in a non-Jewish School." 3 p.m.

Wembley and District Zionist Society. Second Lecture by Mr. M. Rosette on "Biographical Sketches of Zionist Leaders." Wembley Synagogue Communal Hall, Forty Avenue, Wembley. 8 p.m. Chairman: Mr. J. I. Simmons.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 5

Anglo-Palestinian Club. "The Reckoning at Nuremberg." Comment by Mr. S. J. Goldsmith. 8 p.m. Arranged by the Discussion Group.

Edgware and District Group of the Anglo-Jewish Association. Address by Dr. Bernard Homa, L.C.C., on "Why I am a Member of the Anglo-Jewish Association." Rose Harris Hall, Mowbray Road. 8.15 p.m. Mr. Sidney Spanier in the Chair. All are welcome.

Finchley Zionist Society. Sun Lounge Hall, Odeon Cinema. Lecture by Rabbi Dr. E. Neufeld, M.A., Ph.D., D.Litt., on "Political and Economical Prospects of World Jewry." 7.45 p.m.

Hendon Poale Zion. Hendon Synagogue, Raleigh Close, N.W.4. 8 p.m. Inaugural Meeting. Speaker: Mr. J. Jezierski, "The Poale Zion." In the Chair, Mr. J. Podro.

U.Y.I.S. Mock Parliament. Adolph Tuck Hall Annexe, Woburn House. 8 p.m.

West London Zionist Society. Lecture by Mr. Sol Temkin. Hammersmith Synagogue Communal Hall. 7.30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 6

Anglo-Palestinian Club. Lecture by Mr. M. Katz on "Social Factors now prevailing and their relation to the Jewish problem."

"מה גורל השאלה היהודית אחרי היטלר" 8 p.m. Arranged by the Hebrew-Speaking Circle, Sanhedria. Talmud Course by M. Vilensky. 7 p.m. Arranged in association with the Society for Promoting Hebrew Knowledge. Hebrew Classes, 7 p.m.

D.H.J.C., 20, Teignmouth Road, N.W.2. "Quiz," from 8 p.m.

New West End Synagogue Communal Centre. Novelty Quiz. 8 p.m.

Willesden Jewish Centre. Address by members of the Federation of Jewish Youth Societies. 8 p.m.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7

Anglo-Palestinian Club. Topic of the Month: "The Malady and the Vision. Anglo-Jewish Relations in Retrospect." Presented by Mr. Jeremiah Ben-Jacob. 8 p.m.

Mowbray, Edgware. Grand Mid-week Dance. 7.30-11 p.m.

Willesden Jewish Centre. Dance at Porchester Hall. 7.30 to 11.30 p.m. (See back page advert.)

PROVINCIAL

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 1

LEEDS.

Mizrachi Youth House, 1, Grange View. Oneg Shabbat. 8 p.m. Address by the Rev. Bernard Cherrick, M.A.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2

BRADFORD.

Bradford Zionist Society. Address by the Rev. Bernard Cherrick, M.A. Laycock's Rooms. 8 p.m.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 3

LEEDS.

Public Meeting. Joseph Porton Rooms. 3 p.m. "In Times of Trial." Addresses by Col. Marcus J. Sieff and the Rev. Bernard Cherrick, M.A.

Reception to the Rev. Bernard Cherrick and Col. Marcus J. Sieff, given by the U.P.A. Committee, for the winding up of the Leeds 1945 U.P.A. Campaign. Organised by Leeds J.N.F. Commission. Corner House, Moortown. 5.30 p.m.

MANCHESTER.

Council of Manchester and Salford Jews. Monthly Meeting, Yeshurun Hall, 10.30 a.m. Communal Memorial Service for the late Chief Rabbi, the Very Rev. Dr. J. H. Hertz, C.H., Great Synagogue, Cheetham Hill Road, 4 p.m. prompt.

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GAUMONT MANCHESTER
To-morrow, Sunday, and all next week
SUNDAY 2.30 WEEKDAYS 12.30
STATE FAIR
(Technicolor) with
JEANNE CRAIN DANA ANDREWS
DICK HAYMES VIVIAN BLAINE
SUNDAY 3.0, 5.20, and 7.45 p.m.
WEEKDAYS 12.40, 3.20, 6.5, and 8.40 p.m.
MARCH OF TIME SILLY SYMPHONY
WEEKDAYS
STANLEY TUDOR at the Organ
At 2.45, 5.30 and 8.10 p.m.

DEANSGATE
PICTURE HOUSE
CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCES
WEEKDAYS from 11.45 SUNDAYS from 2.15
This Week-end & RETAINED
for All Next Week (4th Week)
JAMES MASON
IN
"THE SEVENTH VEIL"
with
ANN TODD

DEA 4111 GAIETY MANCHESTER DEA 4111
— SUNDAY NEXT —
ROBERT MONTGOMERY'S
FIRST FILM SINCE HIS RETURN FROM U.S.A. FORCES
THEY WERE EXPENDABLE
JOHN WAYNE DONNA REED
SUNDAY FROM 2.0 DAILY FROM 12.30

FIRST ANNOUNCEMENT
TAKE NO NOTICE!
February 28
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SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 10
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JUDAISM
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COUNCIL OF MANCHESTER AND SALFORD JEWS
COMMUNAL MEMORIAL SERVICE
for
The Late Chief Rabbi, the Very Rev. Dr. J. H. Hertz, C.H.
will be held at
The Great Synagogue, Cheetham Hill Road, Manchester, 8, on
SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 3, at 4 p.m. prompt
The LORD MAYOR of Manchester will attend
Officiating Clergy: Dr. A. ALTMANN, M.A., Communal Rabbi, who will deliver the Memorial Address, assisted by Rabbi B. GELLES, M.A.
The Service will be conducted by the Rev. M. PERLMANN.
ALL INVITED

Provincial News

PROVINCES AND CHIEF RABBINATE

Leeds Demand for Consultation

Presiding at a meeting of the Leeds Jewish Representative Council, Mr. Mark Labovitch referred to the irreparable loss sustained in the passing of Dr. Hertz. He went on to say that there was soon to be an election for a new spiritual head of the United Hebrew Congregations of the British Empire, and he felt that they ought, as a Council, even at that early stage, to make it clear that all provincial communities should be consulted in the election of a new Chief Rabbi. Such selection for too long had been regarded as the prerogative of the United Synagogue of London, said Mr. Labovitch. He would ask the Executive to consider what part the Council should play in this matter.

A recommendation from the Executive that Councillor K. C. Cohen be appointed Defence Officer for Leeds and district was unanimously adopted. The Rev. A. S. Super was elected to fill a vacancy on the Executive.

Mr. Henry Freedman opened a discussion on a scheme whereby Jewish education could be made available, free for all those desiring it, the cost to be borne by the taxation of seat rentals in Synagogues. Leeds was ripe for a Jewish day school, he said, but no scheme of that kind could be undertaken unless there was a guaranteed income.

The Council is to discuss the scheme again.

FAREWELL TO A CHAZAN

"Not Paid A Living Wage"

The Ministers' Visitation Committee gave a farewell dinner to Rabbi Dr. Berkovits and the Rev. H. Lerner, the former Chairman and Treasurer respectively, in view of their leaving Leeds.

The Rev. A. S. Super, who presided, said that Mr. Lerner was leaving Leeds immediately. There would probably be a further opportunity of honouring Dr. Berkovits.

He much regretted, went on the chairman, the circumstances in which Mr. Lerner was leaving the Chapeltown Congregation. He had hoped that that Congregation would have seen fit to place the position of their Chazan on a proper subsistence level and would not have forced him to several desperate expedients resulting in his final resignation. Mr. Lerner enjoyed the greatest respect and confidence of all his colleagues. He had devoted himself wholeheartedly to his work as Chazan, and in spite of discouragement from his Congregation had visited the sick assiduously as a member of that committee.

The Rev. Isaac Cohen said he was alarmed at the increasing number of clergy who were leaving Leeds; it seemed that the Leeds Jewish community were very unlucky with their officials.

The Rev. Leslie Hardman, C.F., felt that Mr. Lerner's resignation would have serious repercussions in his Congregation. He paid a tribute to him for his help and guidance.

Harassed and Badgered

The Rev. S. Stern contrasted the respect in which a Chazan was held on the Continent with the way he was harassed, badgered and actually interfered with in his conduct of the service in Leeds. The Rev. Mr. Lerner's Congregation did not deserve to retain his services.

The Rev. I. Fass called Mr. Lerner's treatment unworthy of the community, and the Rev. Mr. Apfel asked Mr. Lerner not to give up his holy work because of any wrong he might have suffered.

In making presentations to both ministers, the Rev. A. S. Super appealed to all those who had spoken so warmly out of a sense of righteous indignation at the wrong done to a colleague not to have an inferiority complex about the work they were doing.

Rabbi Dr. Berkovits said he had enjoyed the experience of presiding over a unified committee of ministers. Their unity in effort was an example which the laity might well follow. He, too, begged Mr. Lerner not to be too upset by his unhappy experience in Leeds.

The Rev. H. Lerner said he was leaving simply because after 15 years his Congregation at Francis Street, which pretended to be a first-rank shool, still did not pay him a living wage and (he alleged) had broken their word to him. He would leave his colleagues with real regret.

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GUARDIANS' ANNUAL CONCERT

The thirty-second annual concert in aid of the Leeds Jewish Board of Guardians was held at the Leeds Theatre Royal, which was, as in previous years, lent free for the occasion by Mr. Francis Laidler.

At a reception held later at the Jubilee Hall, and at which Alderman H. Morris presided, the Lord Mayor, Alderman David Beevers, paid a tribute to the Board of Guardians and congratulated the Concert Committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. Charles Sumrie, on the success of the function.

Mr. Max Ziff, Treasurer, said that they had achieved a record success—the proceeds of the concert would total approximately £5,000.

TEREZIN BOYS ENTERTAINED AT GLASGOW

Forty boys from Terezin, who are now living at the Cardross Hostel, Dumbartonshire, came to Glasgow last Sunday, where they were the guests of the Sabbath Observance Organisation.

At a reception at the Jewish Institute, the boys were given a grand welcome by members of the organisation and the general community. There were many speakers, and Hebrew melodies were sung by the Glasgow Hebrew Male Voice Choir. The young guests were also entertained to dinner and tea by the organisation.

The boys, whose ages range from 11 to 17, originally came from Poland, Rumania, and Hungary. During their stay in Scotland they are under the care of the Glasgow Committee of the Central British Fund, which was responsible for establishing the hostel at Cardross.

ADULT HEBREW CLASSES

The Adult Hebrew Classes, which are conducted jointly by the Glasgow Jewish Board of Education and the Tarbuth Organisation, have commenced their new session. The Adult Beginners' Class, Elementary Class, and Conversation Class, and the Young People's Class are held in the Glasgow Zionist Centre. The Advanced Class is held in the Talmud Torah room.

Dr. Nathan Morris, Education Officer of the Joint Emergency Committee, praised the work of Habonim at a Neshef organised by the Glasgow branch of the Friends of Habonim, which was held in the Jewish Institute. Mr. L. Woolfson presided.

The following were among those elected at the annual meeting of the Glasgow Women's Zionist Organisation: Mesdames Goldberg, Glass, Shenkin, Shulman and Woolfson, sen., Hon. Presidents; M. T. Mann, President; Bernstein, Broady, Links, Oppelman, Rimmer, and Shulman, Vice-Presidents; M. Glasser, Treasurer; and L. Freeman, Secretary.

The bazaar which was to have been held by the Glasgow Jewish Institute on January 20 in aid of the local campaign for the Central British Fund, has been postponed until February 10.

"We Served in Palestine," was the subject of addresses given by Major I. C. Michelson and other local Jewish Servicemen at a meeting organised by the Glasgow Zionist Organisation in the Jewish Institute, with Mr. L. Wolfson in the chair.

Rabbi L. Singer, Minister of the Langside Hebrew Congregation, has been appointed Chairman of the Glasgow Torah Va'Avodah Organisation in succession to Mr. I. Madisky.

The Glasgow Hebrew Boot and Clothing Guild, in conjunction with the Glasgow Education Authority, proposes to resume the annual summer camps for necessitous Jewish children which were organised before the war. This was intimated by Mr. Alec Simon, President, at a meeting of the Guild last week.

At the annual meeting of the Cardonald and Hillington Hebrew Congregation it was decided to change the name of the Congregation to that of the Glasgow South-Western Hebrew Congregation. The following were elected: Messrs. I. Cohen, Hon. President; A. Shinwell, Chairman; R. I. Blitz, Vice-Chairman; J. Felstein, Treasurer; J. B. Pearlman, Secretary.

MANCHESTER CONGREGATION OF BRITISH JEWS

Erecting Youth Centre and Synagogue

At a recent meeting of the Manchester Congregation of British Jews it was agreed to rebuild a temporary Synagogue and youth centre on the site where the old Synagogue was destroyed in 1941.

The temporary structure will be a prefabricated utility building, intended to last about seven years, during which time plans will be prepared to erect a permanent Synagogue and centre.

The Rev. P. Selvin Goldberg, Minister of the Congregation, said to a representative of THE JEWISH CHRONICLE that the decision to call the new Synagogue a youth centre was made because the appeal will be broad-based on youth, on returning Service men and women, and young married couples.

"Not only will all our present amenities be carried on, such as the Luncheon Club, the Social Circle, the Discussion Group, and the Ladies' Guild, but we also hope to include every other organisation in which youth is interested. It will be possible to partition off a part of the building in order to have a youth Synagogue where the children of the Congregation will continue to conduct their own services every Sabbath morning."

DR. MACLEAN ON THE ZIONIST PROBLEM

The Rev. Dr. Norman Maclean, ex-Moderator of the Church of Scotland, and author of "His Terrible Swift Sword," addressed the Manchester Jewish Forum on "The Present Problem of Zionism." Mr. Isidore Sandler presided.

Dr. Maclean said that the recent speech in the House of Lords by Lord Cranborne showed a definite policy of surrender to the blackmail of the Arabs. Nations have been slaughtered and put on the altar for appeasement, and it was now the Jewish refugees who were being slaughtered and sacrificed.

It was wrong that the British soldiers should be shutting out the refugees whom they were sent to protect, in the one refuge that those people could turn to.

Addressing the Luncheon Club of the Manchester Congregation of British Jews Dr. Maclean said that the Archbishop of York, in that same debate in the Lords, said that if British soldiers were killed in Palestine there would be serious repercussions. He would ask the Archbishop to consider that there were far more serious things than death, and dishonour was far worse than death. And by dishonour he meant that the Balfour Declaration has not been fulfilled in the letter or spirit in which it had been given.

The Rev. P. Selvin Goldberg thanked the speaker.

JEWISH FORUM

Mr. I. Sandler, presiding at the annual meeting of the Manchester Jewish Forum, said that they had had 36 distinguished persons to address their meetings. He expressed the need for new members.

Mr. B. Oleeski declared that the Council of Manchester and Salford Jews did not give support to small organisations.

The following officers were elected: Mr. I. Sandler, Chairman; Mrs. I. Bursk, the Rev. P. Selvin Goldberg, and Mr. E. Raffles, Vice-Chairmen; Mr. L. Robinson, Treasurer; and Miss E. Ellison, Hon. Secretary.

It was reported at a meeting of the Linas Hazedek Society that on the retirement of the cook at the Crumpsall Kasher Kitchen after 20 years' service, a cook and superviser of Kasheruth have been appointed who will cater for the 70 Jewish inmates in the institution and patients in the hospital. Two new electrically heated conveyors had been installed, and sets of meat and milk crockery and cutlery had been renewed. Two invalids had been sent to Southport and Buxton Convalescent Homes.

Rabbi I. Lerner has been appointed minister to the Manchester New Synagogue and Beth Hamidrash, Cheetham Hill Road, and Kersal Crag, Salford.

Mr. L. H. Leonard, to whom, as reported last week, a presentation was made, on his silver wedding, is the Hon. Treasurer, and not the Secretary, of the Congregation of British Jews.

LIVERPOOL TALMUD TORAH

The report submitted at the annual meeting of the Liverpool Talmud Torah by Mr. H. Beacon, President, stated that the Talmud Torah had carried on right through the war, in spite of the fact that their premises had been badly blitzed. Classes had been held in different Synagogues in the city, but were now being held again in their original building. The subscribers' list was double that of 1939.

Rabbi I. J. Unterman stressed the necessity for a branch of the schools in another part of the city.

The following officers were elected: Rabbi I. J. Unterman, Hon. President; Messrs. H. Beacon, President; B. B. Benas, J.P., Dr. I. J. Lipkin, and J. Swift, Vice-Presidents; R. N. Davidson, Treasurer; and E. B. Swift, Hon. Secretary.

The annual meeting of the Jewish Women's Personal Service Guild was held recently, when the following officers were elected: Mesdames A. Goodman, President; L. Lyons, Deputy Chairman; Abrahams and I. Karp, Vice-Presidents; Saloman and Wolfson, Treasurers; and E. Datnow and A. Roskin (219, Queen's Drive, Liverpool, 15), Hon. Secretaries.

Major Wellesley Aron, M.B.E., recently addressed the Liverpool Rotary Club on the part played by the Jewish Brigade during the war.

Professor Lyon Blease, of the University of Liverpool, lectured recently to the Greenbank Drive Senior Guild on "The Rise and Fall of the Japanese Empire." The Senior Guild meets on Monday and Wednesday evenings.

RABBI MEISELS IN CARDIFF

A private gathering of over 40 of Cardiff's leading Jewish representatives met at the Angel Hotel, when Mr. H. H. Roskin and Rabbi B. Rogosnitsky introduced Rabbi H. Meisels, the Chief Rabbi of the British-occupied zone of Germany, who gave a moving account of his experiences in concentration camps. His main mission, he said, was to obtain the means for maintaining traditional Judaism for those wishing to practise the true tenets of their faith.

Following a number of speeches, £400 was collected at the gathering. Over £100 has since been added to this and considerably more has been promised.

The organisation of the appeal is in the charge of Mr. J. Skrek, 409, Cowbridge Road, Canton.

BELFAST—A dance, held by the Ziona Society in aid of the child survivors of Nazi concentration camps, raised £150.

The Daughters of Zion have formed a Fund-Raising Committee. At a children's party organised by the society £76 was raised.

BIRMINGHAM—At the annual meeting of the Young Israel Society, Mr. Stanley Golby presiding, the following were among those elected: Norman Marsh, Chairman; Lewis May, Vice-Chairman; Cyril Marks, Treasurer; Betty Putsman, Secretary; Keith Brenner, Social Chairman; H. Low, Sports Chairman; Sadie and Trudie Schuster, Catering; Norman Marsh, Publicity; Betty Putsman, Social Secretary; Sybil Zuckermann, Forces Welfare; Lewis May, Dramatics.

A lantern lecture on "Life in Palestine" was given by Professor Weingreen, of Dublin, under the auspices of the Birmingham J.N.F. Miss Eva Joseph presided.

BLACKPOOL—A three-months' programme of Wednesday evening meetings at the Synagogue Chambers, Leamington Road, has been arranged by the Young Zionists for boys and girls over 15. The programme includes debates, addresses, speakers' contests, and song-and-story evenings.

The Rev. Reuben Restan, for over eight years Minister of Derby Congregation, has been appointed Second Reader, Shochet, Teacher, and Secretary of Blackpool United Hebrew Congregation. Mr. Restan was born in Liverpool, educated at the Liverpool Hebrew Schools, Central Technical College, and Yeshiva, studied Higher Rabbinics for four years at the Gateshead Talmudical College, and was later appointed Minister at Wolverhampton. At Derby he served as President of the Jewish Refugee Committee, member of the Town Refugee Committee, and President of the Maccabean Institute. Mrs. Restan was President for four years of Derby Jewish Ladies' Society.

DERBY—At the fourth annual meeting of the Zionist Society the following were elected unopposed: Dr. S. A. Miller, Chairman; Mr. R. B. Guness, Treasurer; Mrs. S. A. Miller, Hon. Secretary; Mr. J. Wiseman, J.N.F. Commissioner; and Mrs. J. Wiseman, Habonim Officer.

MIDDLESBROUGH—Under the combined auspices of all the Middlesbrough Zionist bodies, the Rev. B. Cherrick, of London, addressed the community on "The Present Position of Zionism." Rabbi L. Miller presided.

SHEFFIELD—The annual Hospital Sunday service of the Congregation, held in the Wilson Road Synagogue, was attended by the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, the Master Cutler, and the Town Clerk. The preacher was Rabbi B. I. Cohen, and the service was conducted by Rabbi Dr. S. Fisch (of the Central Synagogue) and the Rev. J. L. Kahn.

EIRE

DR. MATTUCK IN DUBLIN

Rabbi Dr. I. I. Mattuck, of the Liberal Synagogue, St. John's Wood, London, addressed a crowded meeting at the Mansion House, Dublin, on "Judaism To-day." Mr. Bethell Solomons presided.

Dr. Mattuck surveyed the historical development of Judaism, and said he did not reject tradition but held that Judaism continued to develop.

A further meeting, attended by about seventy people, was held at the Shelbourne Hotel, at which it was decided to form a congregation on Progressive Jewish lines. Mr. Elyan was in the chair. Dr. Mattuck and Mr. Maurice E. Baron, of the Union of Liberal and Progressive Synagogues, were present in an advisory capacity.

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SERMON FOR THE WEEK

Things That Matter

THE conferences now being held between the United Nations, great and small, have for their main object the task of coming to agreement upon principles of life and action common to them all. The same desire for peace and security, the same apprehension of dangers, the same detestation of war, slavery, cruelty, despotism, animate them all. They are equally concerned—or we may be sure are their representatives—with the vast problems surrounding the establishment of these great principles, not for one people, but for all. They are deeply anxious to found an international life and outlook based upon new conceptions of international morality, and of the duty of man to his fellows.

But in truth these aims are not new. They are as old as the Laws of Moses and the teachings of the Hebrew prophets, for they are drawn directly from both. They represent human needs of all the ages. They belong to those hopes and fears of the human heart which are timeless. Only in appreciation and interpretation do they change in their expression from one generation to another. They are—these aims and ideals—that primitive "stuff" out of which comes all progress and true civilisation.

But it is not only the solemn hopes and fears, the call to duty, the warning against dangers, the struggle against evil, that are primitive, and so universal too. The true satisfactions and joys and sorrows of ordinary lives are in reality primitive and unchanging as well.

The other day, in an old country inn, the present writer saw again one of the two or three loveliest pictures in the world: a young mother telling stories to her children. Looking at the wondering, wide-eyed little faces, one seemed to feel, as perhaps one seldom does, face to face with reality—what is living, real, unchanging, and unchangeable. Ever since human beings first learned to speak, mothers have done the same in all ages, languages, and countries. Such a commonplace, everyday act, yet primitive and advanced, old and new, ancient and modern, universal, eternal—and sublime!

YET somehow most people take for granted these great primitive things of life. We give little thought to them. We lay great store by them—when we are deprived of their gracious powers. They are normally the very ordinary things. Except possibly in prayer, or in the crises of life, we are almost afraid to give expression to them. Nay, we even hide our feelings about them, or we treat them as non-existent. We talk volumes about the affairs of to-day and yesterday, but the permanent, abiding, *first* things we hardly ever care to discuss. We take them as our right and our due.

Telling stories to children! Yes, a very commonplace task: but human society is built round it, and its reality, perhaps alone, guarantees the future growth of man towards purity and goodness and truth.

At times man appears to have travelled a long way from the primitive ideas and aims of ancient days. But in reality it is not so. In the background, actually often in the very forefront, of our ordinary lives all that is physically and spiritually important, vital to all, lie the primitive, unchanging facts, problems, struggles, dangers, hopes of common humanity. Explain them, cover them up, glorify them, be ashamed of them, they are for ever the web out of which human life is woven. As Israel Abrahams once finely said: "It is the primitive in the advanced which gives the advanced its flavour. It is the eternal survival of the past in the present which makes our institutions and ideals human."

This is true also of our Jewish religious ceremonial. Our faith has long passed out of primitive stages; yet these are always present in it. That is why it remains an historical religion. There is nothing advanced about human emotions, and the ceremonial which survives is that which registers the deepest feelings of man towards God. Each people has its own expressions and ways. But it is these common emotions and hopes that bind all of us in every age and in every land together.

THE Assembly of the United Nations being held in these momentous weeks in London is striving to speak a universal language. Leaving aside material advances, scientific knowledge, and new methods of communication between the peoples, it is the language of Isaiah, Pericles, Hillel, Jesus of Nazareth, Buddha, Maccabeus, Marcus Aurelius, Shakespeare, Dante, Jehuda Halevy, Abraham Lincoln, Wilberforce—and their like. All would understand one another if they were to meet in Westminster to-day. The same hopes, the same visions, the same ideals for humanity: justice, security, righteousness, peace, liberty, and brotherhood. The primitive essential things, those that really matter, happy homes where mothers tell the old stories to their children without shame, without fear, without want; where men and women "live out their lives" undisturbed by war and hatred and greed.

It is the triumph not merely of the primitive but of the eternal and the universal hopes and desires and dreams of man that the assembled representatives of the nations are striving to bring about. Their success, for which all men and women "of goodwill" in the world are praying to-day, is nothing less than the vindication of the Jewish view of life, and, be it added, the most complete justification, and the only conceivable reward, for the age-long struggles and sufferings of us Jews, God's witnesses.

Let the world challenge the truth of this our Jewish conviction!

EDUCATIONAL SUCCESSES

H. C. Harris, of Alexander Avenue, N.W., has won an Imperial College of Science Scholarship tenable at the Royal College of Science.

Murray Warson, of the City of London School, was awarded a State scholarship, after obtaining distinctions in French and Spanish at the Higher School Certificate Examination. He also gained a school leaving exhibition, and a travelling scholarship, value £100. He is at Lincoln College, Oxford.

Jewish Defence

FORTHCOMING BY-ELECTION

A "People's Party" Candidate

The Duke of Bedford's British People's Party is to fight the by-election in the Combined Universities caused by the death of Miss Eleanor Rathbone. They hope to nominate Air Commodore G. S. Oddie, late Chief of the Empire Flying Training School, as their candidate.

In a letter to members, John Beckett, General Secretary, calls this "the first step in our attack upon the forces of Communism and reaction which threaten the whole life of our people and security of the Empire."

DEFENCE IN EALING AND DISTRICT

Mr. L. J. Hydleman, J.P., Chairman of the Metropolitan Area Committee, recently addressed a representative gathering of Jewish residents of Ealing and district, as a result of which a Western Suburb District Committee has been set up.

"COMMUNIST PLOT" MOTIF REVIVED

Following Lt.-Gen. Morgan's recent statement, the reactionary anti-Jewish weekly, the *Patriot*, in a recent issue has "discovered" a "Communist plot in Palestine."

This ironically titled little rag asserts that it "appears possible" that "the Jews now being smuggled into Palestine are in reality mainly Russian Communists posing as the victims of pogroms and atrocities."

In the same issue, Capt. Ramsay in a letter advises Gen. Morgan to read that hoary forgery "The Protocols." He describes it as "a faithful guide."

UNIVERSITY NEWS

At London University the degree of Ph.D. in the Faculty of Science has been awarded to Victor Gold.

At Glasgow University, Mr. Sidney C. Abrahams has been awarded the degree of B.Sc. with First-class Honours in Chemistry. He has also been recommended by the University authorities for a post-graduate research course.

At Guy's Hospital, the University of London, Cushbird Scholarship in Science has been awarded to Barnett Hilary Bass, of Porthcawl, Glam.

MUSIC AND THE SEA

The musical basis of all Jewish life throughout the ages was emphasised in a short talk given by Mr. Kisilevsky, of the Cultural Department of the Zionist Federation, at a reception at Two Vale Court, Maida Vale, on Saturday evening. The reception was held to provide information on the dual purpose and nature of the symphony concert which is to be given on Tuesday, February 5, at the Albert Hall. Dual, because although the material object of the concert is to raise funds for the Jewish Marine League, its spiritual purpose is to show the strength and compelling truth of the message in Jewish music.

Commander Ashe-Lincoln, R.N.V.R., spoke briefly on the origins and development of the Jewish Marine League, pointing out that far from being the landlubbers others thought them, the Jews had a very ancient tradition, going back to Biblical times, of seafaring, a tradition that by no means died out during the years of the diaspora, for Jewish scientists were responsible for much of the work behind the great navigational advances of the Middle Ages and later. When Palestine developed as the Jewish National Home the necessity for maritime training arose directly out of the rise of commerce, and a few years before the war two Jewish training centres had been established on the Continent. The war stopped this work, but now the Marine League had acquired the Duke of Westminster's yacht, the Cutty Sark, for the explicit purpose of training young Jews to become sailors. The concert of February 5 would go far to meet the cost of this purchase.

Mr. Kisilevsky, who is himself a composer of promise, began by pointing out that music has a fundamental part in the life of the Jewish people, and has played that part ever since the earliest Biblical times. Hebrew traditional music had had an influence on all other religions, and Jewish music was capable of expressing, and did express, all the varieties of human experience. It was a striking fact, one perhaps not sufficiently understood, that in the Rabbinical schools all the subjects were taught to music; and there was a distinctive type of musical line, conveying its own expression, for every subject, including economics and history, as well as religion and the prophets. Thus music was an essential factor in the life of Jewish youth. That was as true to-day as ever, and Mr. Kisilevsky, who had enriched his remarks with musical examples, ended by affirming his profound faith that Jewish music had a message to-day, not only for Jewry, but for the whole troubled world.

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THE PALESTINE INQUIRY COMMITTEE

Continued from page 7

decisive policy, in accordance with his suggestions, and he agreed with Mr. Buxton that there would be less trouble and less Arab resistance if the declaration were made by more than one nation.

Although Sir Simon, replying to Mr. Crick, said the Jewish Agency would, if given authority, act "without discrimination," Judge Hutcheson doubted this, suggesting that they would not allow the Arabs to come in as they would the Jews.

On Tuesday morning the Committee heard anti-Zionist witnesses, who included Mr. Thomas Reid, Labour M.P. for Swindon, Major-General Sir Edward Spears, who is connected with the Arab League office in London, and Dr. Maude Royden. Mr. Reid was a member of the Woodhead Commission which rejected the scheme for the partition of Palestine into three States—one Arab and one Jewish—which was recommended by the Peel Commission.

In reply to Mr. Justice Singleton's invitation, Mr. Reid explained why he came to the view that partition was impossible—because the members of the Woodhead Commission thought it impracticable on economic and security grounds. He had gone further and said it would be immoral and unjust for people to come and take away the sovereignty of the country from those living there and it would be politically unwise, as it would lead to bloodshed and disaster generally.

Mr. Crossman pointed out that the Committee had a double responsibility, not alone to settle the problem of Palestine, but also that of the Jews in Europe. What would he suggest should be done to them if no large numbers were to be admitted to Palestine?

Confession of Ignorance

Mr. Reid replied that he did not want to express views on matters about which he did not know very much. He did not know what the position of the Jews in Europe was. He had read certain things in the papers but he took them with a grain of salt. Whether they really wished to leave Europe or had been instigated to demand Palestine he did not know. In view of the suffering of the Jews in Europe their case should be treated with the greatest sympathy and leniency. Palestine had already taken half-a-million Jews, and it was wrong for people who had persecuted them to say Palestine must take them. Jews were a universal problem which must be dealt with by Uno.

The countries in Europe, he added, had plenty of space and accommodation, and his idea was that the Jews should be offered refuge in various countries, either in Europe or outside. He insisted that immigration into Palestine must depend on the free will of the people inside Palestine, and on no one else.

His idea was to set up a Constitution Assembly which would devise a Constitution for Palestine within the next few years. Unless the Arabs allowed large numbers of Jewish immigrants, there would, of course, be a permanent Arab majority. Until the new Palestine State was set up the policy in the White Paper should be carried on, unless the Arabs agreed to a modification. But he thought it was a terrible pity that the Arabs were foolish enough not to allow the immigration of 6,000 Jews, suggested to them, while the Committee was sitting.

Mr. Crick questioned him on the resolutions in favour of a Jewish State which had been passed by Labour Party conferences.

Mr. Reid replied that resolutions passed at the conference certainly indicated what the Labour Party would do if it came to power. But a resolution was not a policy. The 1944 resolution had said that the Jewish National Home meant nothing if it did not mean Jewish State. That was not a policy.

What did he think of the suggestion in one of the resolutions that the Arabs should be encouraged to leave Palestine and settle elsewhere, Mr. Crick wanted to know. Mr. Reid said he had no objection if they wanted to go, but to leave under pressure in order to make room for immigrants was unjust and unworkable.

Arabs' "Guarantee"

Asked by Mr. Crum what sort of treatment would be accorded the Jewish minority by the Arab majority in the Palestine State, Mr. Reid said there would have to be guarantees for the protection of the Jewish minority. The Arabs were willing to agree even to the most drastic and stringent precautions.

"How do you know?" interjected Mr. Justice Singleton.

He had met the Secretary of the Arab League, replied Mr. Reid, and had long talks with him. The Arabs, he could assure the Committee, were perfectly willing to submit to any guarantees proposed by Britain or Uno. In view of the fact that there was some Arab fanaticism and the Arabs were politically immature in the democratic sense, and might be roused to acts of fanaticism, he would include in the Constitution a clause saying that if the Jews behaved themselves as proper citizens and were seriously maltreated by the Arabs, Palestine should again be put under trusteeship. With that threat he did not think the Arabs would misbehave. He insisted that the "political Zionist leaders" were the cause of trouble.

Mr. Crum said he was wondering whether Mr. Reid thought the Committee ought to decide the question on the basis of oil and Ibn Saud.

No, Mr. Reid assured him, the Committee should not bother their heads about oil and strategic positions. They should simply decide on justice and legality.

Judge Hutcheson did not take much stock of resolutions. Every platform that was put up, he said, lost some of its planks when the party came into power.

Major-General Sir Edward Spears made a number of strange allegations. The position of Palestine during the war, he said, was one that caused great anxiety. The fact that the British were compelled by the activities of some sections of the Jewish population to maintain very large forces in Palestine was very detrimental to the war effort. The Arabs had called a truce; there was no trouble with them. He had met many Arabs of all kinds and he had not met a single one who was not of one mind on this subject of Palestine, in their determination to do all that was open to them, to use any means, to maintain Palestine as an Arab State.

He would like, he said, to draw the attention of the Committee to one very serious danger, and that was that the Zionist Agency kept on proclaiming that the fact that the Arabs were quiescent meant that action from them was not to be feared. That was the action of an agent provocateur, he declared, placing the Arabs in a difficult position. If they did not take up the challenge they seemed to acquiesce; if they were to do something, they would place themselves in the wrong and prejudice their case.

It would be impolitic and unjust, he continued, to attempt to impose a solution on the Arabs by force. Any solution which did not take cognisance of the promises made to the Arabs would not be just. It had been the view of the Government in 1939 that the promise made to the Jews had in fact been fulfilled.

Mr. Crossman: You will also be referring to the views of the Mandates Commission?

General Spears: I am trying to keep within the framework of my own paper and not to weigh down the Committee with a mass of documents.

Spears on Ethnic Origins

General Spears launched into a quasi-scientific dissertation on the different types and origin of Jews, mentioning finally the Ashkenazi Jews, the ordinary modern European Jew, "who was descended from Tartar and Hittite tribes of Asia Minor who had been converted to Judaism."

Was this an authoritative view, or just his own, Mr. McDonald intervened to ask.

After the Committee had sat in Palestine, General Spears assured him, and had seen the marked difference between the Semitic Arab and resident Jew and the immigrant who had come to the country, they would reach this view.

Another reason given by General Spears for the violent Arab reaction to Jewish immigration was that the Jewish immigrants were so alien to the Arab way of life. The Zionist policy in Palestine, he also alleged, had similar features to Nazi philosophy. It was the policy of the "Herrenvolk," who claimed to have superior intelligence which allowed them to impose their will on a weaker people. The Nazi idea of Lebensraum was also very evident in Zionist philosophy, he added, moving to other places just because they claimed to need it more than their neighbours. The training of the youth was very similar under both organisations.

After aggrandising the war effort of the Egyptian Army, the Transjordan Frontier Force, and the Arab Legion, the General said that he felt it necessary to point out that the much-publicised Jewish Brigade had never been filled by Jews. He was sure the Committee could call evidence from the War Office to that effect.

Mr. Justice Singleton expressed his surprise at hearing the allegation that a large force had to be kept in Palestine during the war to prevent Jewish disturbances. He had heard from witnesses in Washington that the Jews in Palestine had been of tremendous help to the British, and the Arab side was a hotbed of intrigue.

General Spears replied that very misleading impressions had been given to the public. The Jews, he said, were of help in starting a number of small industries, and with great ingenuity goods were produced, which provided some help. He could not tell (in answer to Mr. Buxton) the relative figures of enlistment of Jews and Arabs into the Forces, but said that in Palestine the enlistment for both was not high. He agreed that in Palestine itself, proportionately, the Jewish figure would be higher.

Definite Policy "Would be Accepted"

On Mr. Crossman's suggesting that the policy of preventing armed Jews from attempting a coup in desperation, such as General Spears had suggested, depended on a large number of British troops being kept in Palestine, the General said he thought it would be for a short time only, because people could not go on fighting for ever, and he did not think it possible to maintain the present situation indefinitely. He thought that once a definite policy was laid down the tendency would be to accept it.

Mr. Crossman: "Whatever that policy was."

Mr. Crum turned again to the question of the Mandates Commission of the League of Nations and elicited an assent to his reminder that the Commission had not accepted the 1939 White Paper and had said it was contrary to the terms of the Mandate and the interpretation placed on it.

General Spears admitted that he thought that at the beginning of this war, when things were going badly with us and well with Germany, "just because of the intense disappointment felt by the Arabs in the Levant and in Palestine concerning our policy there," there were strong tendencies throughout the Middle East in favour of Germany.

Later he declared that it might certainly come about that, if the Zionists did not abandon their position, the Arabs would drive out of Palestine the Jews now there.

Dr. Maude Royden described herself as not having any special qualifications, such as Mr. Reid and General Spears had, but as representing the large mass of generally uninformed British opinion. Her evidence followed closely on the lines she adopted in her recent broadcast debate with Sir Wyndham Deedes—that British public opinion was profoundly stirred by the ghastly tragedy which had befallen Jewry and felt that the survivors must have somewhere to go where they would be safe, but she expressed herself very strongly against further Jewish immigration into Palestine.

To ask Palestine to take more Jews, when already they constituted one-third of the population, was fantastic, she said. The Jewish problem had been created by Christians and Jews, and they were proposing to find the solution in a Moslem country. She could not see what the Moslems had to do with it. To suggest to the Jews that they would be safe in Palestine was to mislead them.

In an exchange of question and answer on the possible causes of anti-Semitism, Dr. Royden said she thought the cause was very largely separatism.

But, Mr. McDonald asked, was it not true that the worst outbreak of anti-Semitism in the history of the whole world was in that country where there was least separatism on the part of the Jews from the rest of the population? In other words, the Nazi attack on the Jews had begun in Germany, where they had the most nearly complete degree of assimilation of Jewry with the non-Jewish population.

Dr. Royden: I really don't know Germany well enough to say.

Mr. McDonald: I think history will say so.

Judge Hutcheson: I deny that.

Later Witnesses

Among further witnesses heard by the Committee—(it is hoped to give a fuller report of their evidence in our next issue)—were Viscount Samuel, who advocated division into religious communities, Moslem Arab, Christian Arab, and Jewish, under a central Advisory Council, leading ultimately to a democratic form of government; Sir Hubert Young, who preferred a geographical division instead of religious; and Dr. James Parkes, who dealt searchingly with anti-Semitism.

Then came a delegation, which included Col. L. H. Gluckstein, Major Sir Brunel Cohen, Mr. Basil Henriques, Mr. D. L. Lipson, M.P., Rabbi H. Reinhart, Rabbi Dr. I. Mattuck, the Rev. Leslie Edgar, and Mrs. Basil Henriques—all on behalf of the Jewish Fellowship, whose views they put as citizens of the Jewish Faith but not as Jewish nationalists.

Mr. Leonard Stein, on behalf of the Anglo-Jewish Association, advocated large-scale Jewish immigration into Palestine, although he said he was not interested in the conception of a Jewish State. Mr. L. S. Amery, former Colonial Secretary, strongly advocated Partition into two States, Jewish and Arab, on the lines of the Peel Commission Report, but with different boundaries.

Organisations giving evidence yesterday (Thursday) included the Inter-Governmental Committee on Refugees, Association of Jewish Refugees, the World Jewish Congress, and three Christian bodies, the Joint Committee on Religious Liberty, the Jerusalem and the East Mission, and the International Missionary Committee.

In view of the additional testimony that is being offered, the Committee will sit to-day (Friday), when Arab organisations will offer testimony. The Communist Party of Great Britain has put in a memorandum.

From the trend of the questioning, adds our representative, I should not be surprised if, when the Committee finishes its labours and writes its conclusions, there is a minority report signed by Messrs. McDonald, Crossman, and Crum.

Report May be Written in Switzerland

After the Committee have paid their visit to Palestine, it is suggested they will probably go to Switzerland (writes our Political Correspondent) in order to prepare their report in a "neutral" atmosphere. They are determined, they say, to get the job done by the end of April and to publish the report before the limit of 120 days expires on May 7.

The N.Z.O. View

The communication sent by the N.Z.O. to the Committee of Inquiry was quoted by Mr. Samuel Katz, a member of the N.Z.O. World Executive, when he spoke at a press conference at 25, Manchester Square, W.1, last week.

Dr. Paul Riebenfeld, Chairman of the organisation in this country, presided.

Mr. Katz said that the N.Z.O., which had declined the invitation to testify, had conveyed to the Committee, through the British Foreign Office, its view that the only proper subject for inquiry in the present phase was British policy in Palestine under the White Paper of 1939, pronounced illegal by the Permanent Mandates Commission of the League of Nations; and that such an inquiry could be conducted only by the United Nations.

In the course of the N.Z.O. communication, it was stated:

"The circumstances of the appointment of the Committee of Inquiry make it clear that its appointment was designed as a means of non-fulfilment of the Mandate. Its terms of reference are an explicit breach of the obligations of H.M. Government under the Balfour Declaration and Mandate.

"The rights of the Jewish people under the Mandate, and their specific right to immigration into Palestine, are sufficiently clear not to require any further examination. Such interpretation of those rights as was found necessary by H.M. Government was made in the White Paper of July, 1922 (Cmd. 1700), which laid it down that Jewish immigration was to be limited solely by the economic absorptive capacity of Palestine. That White Paper also categorically reaffirmed that the Jewish people is in Palestine as of right and not on sufferance.

"The instructions to the Committee of Inquiry clearly abrogate both these principles."

The statement protests also against the announcement by the British Foreign Secretary on January 17 of the Government's intention to establish Transjordan as an independent State—"a new transgression of the British Government's authority under the Mandate, which at one stroke excludes three-quarters of the Mandated territory from the scope of the Committee's work, and which provides a revealing comment on the sincerity of the British Government's view that Palestine alone does not provide sufficient opportunity for grappling with the problem."

ZIONIST FEDERATION CONFERENCE

The Zionist Federation of Great Britain held its 45th annual conference in London last week-end. The exceptional pressure on our space this week compels us, however, to hold over the report.

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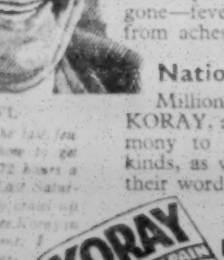

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Points from Letters

CINEMA CLUBS AND SHABBAT

The interesting "Home Section" article in your last issue on children and cinema clubs raises a very disturbing question. It is scandalous to see numbers of Jewish children in the queues for these Saturday morning performances, especially in North and North-East London. The fault, of course, does not lie with the promoters of these "clubs"; the onus is on Jewish parents so to discipline their children that they do not go on Sabbath mornings to the pictures, but attend Shool and Hebrew Classes instead. But innumerable Jewish parents evidently do not care a button what their children do on Shabbat. Shame on them!—A JEWISH PARENT.

"THE LATE LADY LUDLOW"

The Dictionary of National Biography, which can presumably be accepted as authoritative, states specifically that Sir Julius Wernher was born at Darmstadt "of an old and reputable Protestant family". Lady Ludlow's second husband was on the other hand, of Jewish descent deriving from the Ralph Franco, who as Sir Ralph Lopes, succeeded his uncle the first baronet. Charles Ansell was born a Jew and was buried as a Jew in Willesden Cemetery, but lived the greater part of his life as a Christian and was married in church at Maidenhead. His wife, as Mr. Mandelson points out, was the child of a Jewish father and a Christian mother and had never been a Jewess.—A.M.E.

DUAL NATIONALITY

While I greatly appreciate your comments, Sir, on the problems of the dual nationality raised in my letter published on January 25, I fear this most intricate problem is not as easily solved as many people of the same opinion as yourself suggest. For example, it would have been a terrible catastrophe for the United Nations if the millions of the German-Americans living in the United States had supported German aggression in the two world wars. No, Sir, while there are national barriers dual nationality can become a serious danger. This is the very reason why I personally like to think of the Jewish people as a religious group with national aspirations in Palestine, and not as a national group based on religious aspirations. It is unfortunate that the world has not reached the stage favoured by Socrates, who when asked to which country he belonged he replied that he was an inhabitant of the world.—Mr. ALEX ROBINSON, 293, Middleton Road, Manchester, 8.

[Our correspondent deals with dual "nationality." Surely this is purely a legal question to be decided in the light of the law in the countries concerned, and to be settled by reasonable arrangement. Has he possibly in mind the far less precise question of dual "loyalty," a matter touching the emotions and for that reason more difficult and fraught with far more danger?—Ed., J.C.]

SOLOMON J. SOLOMON EXHIBITION

I think it would be of interest to many of your readers to know that a posthumous exhibition of pictures by Solomon J. Solomon R.A., and his sister, Lily Delissa Joseph, will be held in the galleries of the Ben Uri Art Society in the early spring. I would be very glad if those members of the community in possession of works by these artists and who would be willing to loan them for the exhibition, would get into touch with me at 14, Portman Mews, W.1, telephone number Welbeck 3001.—Mrs. ROBERT SOLOMON (Chairman Ben Uri Art Gallery), 14, Portman Street, W.1.

CHILDREN IN THE HOLIDAYS

Several parents living in the Hampstead Garden Suburb whose children attend boarding-school, have communicated their desire to form some sort of social group where these children may find companions of their own age for games, entertainments, and perhaps play-acting, during the school holidays. Any other parents living in the vicinity who would like their children to join this proposed holiday-time group to help them contact others for companionship, are invited to write or telephone me. We would welcome any suggestions and help in the organisation of the club, which we hope will end the usual cry of "I've nothing to do" or "I've nobody to go with."—Mrs. G. J. LEIGH, 7, Wellington Road, N.2.

"ORTHODOX JEWS DEPRIVED OF RATIONS"

"Harassed Jewish Housewife" has voiced the plaint of many of her sisters in Israel to whom the weekly visit to the butcher is one of the worst trials she faces today in her shopping quests, on account of the uncertainty of what she is about to receive. That the meat ration should not be fully honoured is surely a position which needs full investigation and explanation. Cognisant of the fact that we eat only home-killed meat and that at this time of the year there is a dearth of this, and, at the same time, bearing in mind the analogy of the bacon ration which we surrender and in lieu of which we obtain an additional 2 oz. margarine, I submitted a case to the Ministry of Food suggesting that we may be issued, on ration, a protein food in lieu of the X lb. of meat of which it appears we may "officially" be deprived. I note, en passant, that the "official" (sic) ration for week ending January 11, 1946, is quoted as 11d., whereas "Harassed Jewish Housewife" like myself and many others received a different amount—to our disadvantage—this discrepancy no doubt too has "official reasons." I do feel most strongly that a convincing explanation of the meat shortage should be given by the due authority and that steps should be taken to ameliorate the position for the Jewish housewife.—ESTHER FRIEDLANDER, 56, Brondesbury Road, N.W.6.

SOCIAL CREDIT AND ANTI-SEMITISM

Mr. Malcolm Mackenzie must regard us as very simple and naive. I will just refer him to the writings of his own Leader—such standard works as "The Land of the (Chosen) People Racket," which starts with a quotation from "The Protocols of the Elders of Zion," to that gentleman's latest work, where we are made to believe that Hitler was of Jewish descent, a theory in line with a fantastically mischievous publication entitled "Hitler's Policy is a Jewish Policy," published by K.R.P. Publications, which Mr. Malcolm Mackenzie knows well enough is tied up with the Social Credit Party. I would also refer your readers to, practically, any copy of the SOCIAL CREDITER, which almost invariably contains some sneer and offensive reference to the Jewish people.—"A.M.I."

CHIEF RABBINICAL SUCCESSION

Historical exactitude—not in the circumstances altogether pedantic—prompts a slight correction to your admirable obituary notice of the late Dr. Hertz. He was not the fifth, but the seventh holder of the office of Chief Rabbi, as Tevele Schiff's predecessors in the Rabbinate of the Great Synagogue, Hart Lyon (1757-64) and Aaron Hart (c. 1707-1756) had their supremacy recognised in, and their authority beyond the capital.—ANTIQUARIUS.

GRAMOPHONE RECORDS PRESERVED

There has come into my possession, through the kindness of Mr. Moses Schonfeld, of New York (to whom they were presented by the British Broadcasting Corporation's American Division in recognition of his untiring work in the U.S.A. for the Chief Rabbi's Religious Emergency Council), a complete set of three records of a most inspiring Rosh Hashanah address delivered to American Jewry over a coast-to-coast radio network. The records, although not "master discs" (that is, originals from which unlimited copies can be taken) can, however, be easily re-recorded. Here is an opportunity of preserving for posterity the matchless voice of one of the really great speakers and teachers in Israel. I urge that a responsible

Continued at foot of next column

JEWISH HISTORICAL SOCIETY

New Light on Medieval Figures

Dr. Cecil Roth, speaking to the Jewish Historical Society last week at University College, London, under the title "Paralipomena," added some interesting details to papers he had previously read to the Society.

Mr. A. M. Hyamson, O.B.E., who presided, opened the meeting by paying a tribute to the late Chief Rabbi.

Dr. Roth said that the first paper he had read to the Society 25 years ago had been on Edward Brampton during the Wars of the Roses, and his connection with Perkin Warbeck. It was the story of a Portuguese Jew who had come to this country, been converted to Christianity, fought for Edward IV, became Governor of Guernsey, and was a fairly important figure. But he had backed the wrong horse and had to take refuge abroad again. While he was in Flanders, a young man, Perkin Warbeck, learned from him details of the court of Edward IV and was thus enabled to make a false bid for the throne.

Jewish experts 25 years ago were not very favourably inclined towards this story, but as the result of a chance clue found by the President which he was able to follow up here and in Portugal, he was convinced that he had finally proved his original hypothesis. He had discovered that Edward Brampton was one of the most fantastic figures of a fantastic century. He was quite an important figure in Portuguese history and appeared in quite a number of sources of the time. Although he claimed to be the son of a member of the knighthood, as such people usually did, he was the son of a Jewess of Lisbon, whose husband was a Jew, and he was brought up as a Jew. When he returned to Lisbon he built himself a chapel where he was laid to rest.

Another find which Dr. Roth spoke of were references in the letters of John Seldon to Leon of Modena, the famous Venetian Rabbi of the 17th century, who was mentioned in a letter from Richard Boswell, Ambassador at The Hague. This was a long time before the Resettlement and it, as well as other references, showed how close was the relationship between English scholars and Jews abroad. Leon of Modena never came to England, but his books and reputation did and the part they played in the Resettlement was not negligible.

Further matters dealt with by the speaker were fresh light on the family of Manasseh Ben Israel, information about the "middle period," with references to various Jews who had practised medicine in England during that time, and many references to mediæval Anglo-Jewish scholars which disputed Dr. Neubauer's contention that there had never been any native-born English Jewish scholars.

UNITED SYNAGOGUE SOCIAL WELFARE OFFICER

Lieutenant Henry Shaw has, on demobilisation from the Forces, been appointed Social Welfare and Youth Officer of the United Synagogue. One of Mr. Shaw's chief objects will be to further the scheme for United Synagogue Youth Fellowship and young adult membership.

For the last two years Mr. Shaw acted as welfare officer to an ordnance group in H.M. Forces.

MR. AVROM SALTMAN has been awarded the Cecil Peace Prize of £100 for the 1945 essay on "A Comparison Between the Covenant and the Dumbarton Oaks Proposal."

Continued from previous column

communal body undertake the work of having the requisite copies made, and then proceed to distribute sets where they will be most appreciated. Starting from, of course, the archives of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem (and indeed all the principal places of Jewish learning throughout the world), the records could be presented to a variety of teaching centres for the dissemination of Jewish knowledge, including our own Jewish educational authorities, so that our children and our children's children will be enabled to hear the words of the great man of whom we have been bereft and whose loss Judaism will feel for so long.—MR. F. H. SAMUEL, 9, Vartry Road, N.16.

THANKS FOR POLAND AND BANANAS

With reference to the frequent reports on anti-Semitism in Poland, it is evident that there is some misbehaviour in that now unhappy country. However, I should have thought that the generosity of Jews would lead them to seek to hide Polish failings from the eyes of the world. After all, in the past Poland did harbour a great number of your people. The conditions may not have been ideal, but Poland did accept you. Why, some Jews might not even be alive to-day had not Poland existed. There is already so little gratefulness in the world. For instance, we read that 46 thousand tons of bananas are coming to this country from the Spanish Canary Islands. How many Britons will show signs of gratefulness towards the cultivators of this fruit?—MR. LAURENCE BETHELL, 5, The Woodlands, Chesham Bois, Bucks.

ODIOUS COMPARISONS!

If six Germans have been executed for killing two Allied parachutists how many Germans ought to be executed for killing six million Jewish men, women, and children? And if Italy having made enormous sacrifices in life and wealth on behalf of Hitler and his allies, and having been "proud of the privilege of being allowed to bomb English cities" is to get Trieste and adjacent territory, ought not the Jews to get at least Jerusalem, Hebron, and Beersheba? And if Transjordan with its semi-savage 320,000 inhabitants and its magnificent war record on behalf of the British Empire, is to become an Independent State, though it undoubtedly is an integral and inseparable part of the Jewish Patrimony, ought not Judea to be proclaimed a great Empire with Egypt, Iraq, and Saudi Arabia as its Crown Colonies?—MR. JACOB SARNA, 9, Lauderdale Mansions, W.9.

PASTORICALLY YOURS!

Being about to take up a position, albeit secret, under the auspices of the Zionist Federation, and having once occupied the pulpit in my Synagogue (it was after the Purim service, and I am told that I made a great impression, though I don't remember), I have determined in accordance with precedent to adopt the title of Reverend. Kindly see to it, therefore, that in future I am referred to as Rev. Silas P. Muckerdjee, Inter-B.Sc. (Sanit).—REV. S. MUCKERDJEE.

NEW WEST END SYNAGOGUE

Communal Centre Consecrated

The Communal Centre of the New West End Synagogue was consecrated on Wednesday evening last week. There was a short service, conducted by the Revs. I. Goldston and E. Levine, and the Centre was declared open by the Hon. Ewen E. S. Montagu, K.C., a Vice-President of the United Synagogue.

Amongst the guests was the Mayor of Paddington, Alderman H. Hobsbaum, J.P. Mr. E. A. Franklin, O.B.E., presided.

The purpose of the centre, the Rev. E. Levine said, was to help to educate those who required education, cater for their desire for social intercourse, and at the same stimulate their sense of loyalty to Judaism and of responsibility both as Jews and as citizens of this great Empire.

Mr. Ellis Franklin said that the original idea of the Synagogue suggested a meeting place as well as a place of worship, and they felt the Synagogue of the future would have to return to that idea. It was their ambition to build themselves a proper building in due course, and they already had a suitable site at the back of the Synagogue. The centre would be open to all members of the Synagogue, and residents of the district on payment of 10s. 6d.

The Hon. Ewen Montagu said that those who read the Jewish press might not realise that the United Synagogue worked in many directions, because the Jewish press hardly ever mentioned those activities; they preferred if they could to magnify any differences that might occur in the United Synagogue and did not therefore find the space in these days to deal with the solid achievements. But it was a fact that practically every achievement or big enterprise in the community for many years had been instituted or fostered by the United Synagogue or one of its constituent Synagogues. The tradition of our community was that the Synagogue was not merely a place of worship, not even primarily so, but the centre of the people's lives in every way. The United Synagogue had decided that the best memorial they could have for those who had given their lives for the freedom of the world was to provide and organise communal centres attached to the Synagogues so that the desires of the youth who needed the influence of religion could be met and fostered.

A vote of thanks to the speakers was moved by Mr. Kenneth Levine, Chairman of the Young People's Association, and seconded by Mrs. Ellis Franklin, Chairman of the Ladies' Guild, the two organisations which had been partly responsible for setting up the centre.

The premises include a hall, library, games room, and canteen. A programme of cultural and social activities for the next few weeks has been drawn up. Those interested are asked to communicate with the Secretary, Mr. I. Kaska, 10, St. Petersburgh Place, W.2.

CAUSES OF ANTI-SEMITISM

Tribute to the manner in which the Soviet Union had handled the Jewish question was paid by Mr. D. N. Pritt, K.C., M.P., at the Anglo-Palestinian Club last week. He was speaking on "Anti-Semitism: Its Cause and Cure." Professor S. Brodetsky was in the chair.

In Russia, Mr. Pritt said, the Jews went from a condition of the most appalling persecution to a position in which socially, materially, and economically they were as good as their non-Jewish Russian neighbours.

Anti-Semitism, he believed, arose in countries ruled by a small, unrepresentative minority, who found themselves obliged to give their people the notion that their misfortunes were not due to the Government. These rulers could only maintain their position by splitting the people and diverting them from their real problems.

"It is very often plausible to say that it is the fault of the Jews, not because they are guilty, but because one can pick them out and fasten a lie on them."

The long-term policy for curing anti-Semitism, he went on, lay in getting rid of that way of running a society by minority and selfish rule.

He found that a large section of public opinion in this country was really horrified at anti-Jewish expressions, when it could bring its mind to bear on the question.

At the moment, they had got to fight anti-Semitism by using every weapon the law gave them. "I don't think the existing law is good enough, and I want to see some legislation," he said.

Recently he had been drafting a Bill to deal with the recrudescence of Fascism, and he had found that it was not necessary to mention anti-Semitism specifically in the title. However, it fell naturally into second or third place in the list of things to be prohibited. Thus the fight against Fascism was clearly also the same fight against anti-Semitism.

Mr. Pritt's last point dealt with Zionism. He did not think that would provide the cure.

In the discussion that followed, general agreement with the first part of his analysis was expressed, but Mr. Pritt came in for severe and detailed criticism on the question of Palestine.

NEWS ITEMS

Muswell Hill Ladies' Guild

The Muswell Hill Jewish Ladies' Guild has started a programme of activities. A talk was given by Miss Miriam Moses, O.B.E., at 40, Colney Hatch Lane, the home of Dr. and Mrs. Fox, Mrs. Jones presiding.

Walthamstow Ladies' Guild

At a meeting held to re-form the Ladies' Guild of the Walthamstow and Leyton Associate Synagogue, the following were elected: Mesdames S. Jacobs, President; S. Cinnamon, Vice-President; W. N. Margolis, Treasurer; and L. Raymond, Hon. Secretary. It was decided to renovate the ark curtains and desk covers, and to plan for further renewals when the bomb repairs have been completed.

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Sports and Clubs

STAMFORD HILL DISPLAY

The combined display given last week at the Dalston County Secondary School, E.8, by the Stamford Hill Boys' and Girls' Clubs and associated youth organisations was one of the best I have seen (writes a JEWISH CHRONICLE representative). Viscount Bearsted presided over a large audience which included Mr. John Maud, C.B.E., Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Education, Mr. H. Goodrich, M.P., and representatives of the Hackney Borough Council, the L.C.C., and other bodies. Mr. John Mundy, Hon. Secretary of the Stamford Hill Boys' Club, welcomed the visitors. The Club's Chairman, Mr. Douglas Schofield, gave a running commentary on the display of the many activities organised at Montefiore House, Stamford Hill. These included physical training by the Girls' Club, P.T. work by the Boys' Club, scoutcraft by the 1st Hackney Air Scouts (who have been officially commended for meritorious service during the blitz.

Mr. Schofield praised Mrs. F. M. Hellerman, Girls' Club Leader, Miss C. Salkin, physical training instructress (her team won the 1945-6 Hackney Council of Youth Shield), and Mr. A. Zacks, who was responsible for the boys' P.T. display.

A silver cup was presented to the Girls' Club captain, Miss Blanche Quint.

The evening ended with the presentation by the Boys' Club Drama Section (winners of the London Federation of Boys' Clubs Modern Drama Competition) of a costume play "Allison's Lad." Mr. Douglas Schofield was the producer.

But there was not one word in either the programme or the speeches to indicate that the clubs were Jewish.

IVRI ENTERTAINS BELSEN BOYS—The Ivri Social and Literary Society, affiliated to Maccabi Union, gave a reception to some 30 boys from Belsen and Terezin, at present staying at the hostel in Loughton. The boys were welcomed by the Rev. Ephraim F. Einhorn. The gathering included Mr. A. W. J. Lewis, M.P., Councilor Dr. L. Comyns, M.P., Canon Sloane, the Rev. J. L. Shaw, Vicar of Customs House, and several aldermen. In the evening a sports display, staged later by the Maccabi Union, was seen by some 300 people. The display included a demonstration of weight lifting and wrestling by Freddie Oberlander, amateur heavyweight wrestling champion of Europe, gymnastics by Bar Kochba, London, ladies' keep-fit by East London Maccabi, and table tennis by Willy Burstein and A. Suskin.

Y.I. DRAMA SECTION—The Drama Section of the Young Israel Union gave two performances of J. B. Priestley's "They Came to a City" at the Cripplegate Theatre last week. The production was by Henry Ginsberg, and the lighting was arranged by Cecil Eimerl, Harold S. Curry and Jack Marks. The cast comprised Sylvia Ween, Sheila Levenson, Edwin Veronique, Tina Davis, Lionel Bernstein, Rosalind Veltman, Cyril Spector, Rose Griver and Joseph Sacks.

YOUNG SEFARDIM

The first cultural meeting of Young Sefardim, held at the Synagogue, Lauderdale Road, was addressed by Rabbi Dr. I. Epstein, who opened a discussion on "The Challenge of Religion." Mr. Ralph Pinto, the Parnas Presidente, was in the chair. More than 50 Young Sefardim were present.

CAREERS ADVICE

"Business Training Scheme" is the title of a new pamphlet (P.L.188) just issued by the Ministry of Labour and National Service. The scheme referred to is one for training suitable men and women in business administration after their release from war service. As the introduction says, "The war has prevented or interrupted the training for business management of large numbers of suitable young men and women. At an age when they would normally have been entering upon a business career they have been in H.M. Forces or some other form of war service. Those who, but for the war, would by now have been working up to executive or administrative posts consequently find themselves without the necessary experience or training to do so. At the same time, it is in the national interest that the best use should be made of their services in industry and commerce." Accordingly, the Government have arranged for a general course in business administration (known as the "General Business Course"), to begin in April this year. The courses will be given in technical and commercial colleges throughout the country. Certain selected candidates may also take afterwards a Specialised Business Course. Applicants must fill out Form E.D. 761, which is obtainable from any Regional Appointments Office or Resettlement Advice Office or Local Office of the Ministry of Labour, and send the application to their *nearest* Appointments Office.

Inquiries from readers who require advice relating to careers and education, in whatever branch, are invited. Letters should be addressed to:

CAREERS ADVICE, THE JEWISH CHRONICLE,
20, High Street, High Wycombe, Bucks

Do not forget to enclose a stamped addressed envelope for reply.

F.J.Y. ORATORY CONTEST

On Sunday at the Adolph Tuck Hall, Woburn House, the finals of the second annual national oratory contest were held under the auspices of the Federation of Jewish Youth Societies. Mr. Max Grad was the organiser of the contests.

Four out of the five regions (Irish, Midland, Northern, and Southern) took part this year. The following were the contestants: Mr. M. Poloway (Northern), Mr. M. Frank (Irish), Mr. C. Winer (Northern), Miss C. Goldman (Midland), and Staff-Sergeant D. Simon (Southern).

The finalists had a choice of three subjects: The Future of Palestine; The Organisation of British Jewry; and The Jewish Religion in a Changing World. The candidates chose to speak on Nos. 1 and 3. Candidates were also expected to reply to an extempore question put by the adjudicator, Mr. M. Gordon Liverman, J.P.

Mr. Michael M. Fidler, the Chairman of the Federation, presided.

Mr. Liverman, after complimenting the finalists, and offering some observations on the valuable service rendered by the Federation, announced the results and the number of marks gained out of a possible 100: Staff-Sergeant Simon, 80; Mr. Poloway, 77; Miss Goldman (who is only 16, and the first girl to compete in the finals) and Mr. Winer, 75 each; and Mr. Frank, 56. Mr. Liverman presented the Michael M. Fidler Cup and a certificate to the winner, and a certificate to the runner-up.

Mr. Simon, the winner, was last year's runner-up, failing to reach first place then by only one mark.

Jewish Cookery

HOT TOASTS FOR SUPPER

SOMETHING hot on toast makes an ideal light snack meal and needs very little last-minute preparation.

The larder will generally provide small quantities of left-overs that are admirable for the purpose, and the store cupboard will contain sardines, pilchards, and dried eggs, all of which can be pressed into service.

Make as many rounds of toast as required, spread with margarine and then with any of the following:

(1) Scrambled reconstituted egg, to which has been added one tablespoonful grated cheese to every two eggs. Sprinkle with paprika.

(2) Left-over root vegetables, neatly sliced. Moisten with curry sauce or white sauce flavoured with vegetable extract.

(3) Flaked cooked fish, moistened with salad cream or left-over sauce. Sprinkle with chopped parsley.

(4) To a cupful chopped left-over cooked sprouts add 2 teaspoonfuls chopped chutney, 1 tablespoonful grated cheese, and 2 teaspoonfuls fried spring onion. Season with salt and pepper.

(5) Boned sardines, mashed pilchards, fillets of kipper or baked sprats. Season and sprinkle sardines, pilchards, or sprats with lemon juice or vinegar.

(6) Cooked sausages, split through and heated under the grill.

(7) Cooked macaroni, moistened with white sauce; sprinkle with grated cheese and brown under the grill.

(8) Equal quantities mashed potato and grated cheese, season with salt and pepper and brown under the grill.

(9) Two hard-boiled reconstituted eggs, finely chopped and added to ½ pint thick white sauce. Flavour with curry powder, Worcester sauce, or vegetable extract.

(10) Baked beans are very useful for a snack in a hurry, so it is a good plan to keep a reserve in the larder. Soak ¼ lb. small haricots overnight, then put in a casserole with a dessertspoonful of sugar or golden syrup, a teaspoonful of mustard, and when available a finely chopped apple. Add sufficient water to cover, put the lid on the casserole and bake in a slow oven till tender about 2 hours. When required, heat up in a saucepan, adding a little margarine or fat left over from cooking sausages. A little tomato ketchup can also be added. Or tinned baked beans can be used.

(11) Mix a little fish paste with the margarine before spreading the toast. Put a spoonful of scrambled egg on each slice and garnish with flaked cooked kipper.

(12) To 2 oz. grated cheese add a teaspoonful of curry powder, 2 teaspoonsfuls chutney or sweet pickle, and salt and pepper to taste; moisten with a spoonful or two of milk. Spread on rounds of toast and brown lightly under the grill.

KASHRUT OF ADVERTISED GOODS

While all reasonable steps are taken to assure that only kasher foodstuffs are advertised in the columns of THE JEWISH CHRONICLE, we have been asked by the Beth Din to point out that the mere fact of an article of food being advertised in a Jewish paper provides no guarantee of its kashrut.

J.C. CHILDREN'S SECTION

Young Israel

FEBRUARY 1, 1946—SHEVAT 30, 5706

RESETTLEMENT DAY

By AUNTIE

A VERY interesting and romantic anniversary occurs next Monday; it is called by us English Jews "Resettlement Day," and marks the date when Jews were readmitted to England in the period of Cromwell's power. Perhaps you will remember having heard or read of Manasseh Ben Israel, that great Amsterdam Rabbi, who came from Holland to plead with Cromwell for the Jews to be allowed to enter England. He urged that every land except England had permitted Jews to live therein, and although he did not live to see his wish fulfilled and died thinking that his mission had been a failure, yet it was really owing to his pleading that the Jews were allowed to reside in England once more.

For a few moments, therefore, let us look back and see what the conditions were at that period. England was under the rule of Cromwell, a strong Puritan. He was quite willing to receive the Jews back, for he saw how useful they would be to England, as importers and exporters, and for the information they would be able to gather from foreign places. It would mean the advancement of England's trade and prosperity. Even then Cromwell had already seen how Jews had aided him in the furtherance of his colonial ambitions. In the English colonies of the West Indies, the Jews had won rights still not allowed them in the Mother country.

Manasseh Ben Israel saw in the openly expressed views of Cromwell a great aid to his purpose of addressing a petition to the English State. In his "Humble Addresse," he based his case on the grounds of political and commercial advantages. Cromwell himself was quite sympathetic, as he was already on friendly terms with many Jews, chief of whom was Simon de Caseres, a relative of Spinoza, who was a merchant with large trade interests in the West Indies. Also, Cromwell made use of the Jews in obtaining valuable information in his war with Spain, as many Spanish Jews were living here in secret as Marranos.

Unfortunately, there were many delays and hindrances, and a war with Holland made things worse. In the meantime, the enemies of the Jews fought against the idea and voiced their objections on every possible occasion. The traders and merchants feared Jewish competition and thought they would lose their business, while religious fanatics were unwilling to receive them. But Cromwell had vision and foresight, and although he did not accept Manasseh's plea and dismissed a deputation which called on him without giving any decision, nevertheless, he silently accepted the Jews, who were allowed to come in quietly in small groups. Gradually they increased in numbers, and Cromwell as "Protector" saw that the Jews were not worried or distressed. Presently their secret worship in small places became more open, and they were permitted openly to have their own Synagogue. Permission was actually given on February 4, 1657, for a burial ground. But although Jews were allowed to live here and trade, they were still denied any political rights. It was fully 200 years before the Jews in England fought and won the battle for civil and political rights.

Let us remember and cherish the memory of Manasseh Ben Israel, who by his great courage won the earliest struggle for us.

YOUNG ISRAEL LETTER BOX

"AUNTIE'S" CORRESPONDENCE

A hearty welcome is extended to Rita Barc (Letchworth), Alan Cohen (Reading), Janet Guz (Clapton), Barbara Levene (Liverpool), Jonathan Lever (St. Annes), Esterel Marks (High Wycombe), Barbara and Melvin Weston (Hyde Park), and Stella Woolf (Finchley).

ANONYMOUS, Cardiff.—Your help and good wishes are greatly appreciated.

ESTELLE BARC, Letchworth.—It was very thoughtful of you and Rita to aid our fund so promptly.

JOY BARNETT, Marlow.—There is plenty of time, so do not worry. I do not grant such requests usually, but I have as a special favour. Your holiday was far too long.

JULIAN AND ROMA BHARIER, East Grinstead.—I am always pleased to receive your "reversed" birthday presents, and trust that you both have happy days and several gifts which you can keep. Let me know if you like going to school.

MRS. N. BRILLIANT, Kensal Rise.—I am very grateful for the contribution. Did you ever hear about the letter that went astray?

ALAN COHEN, Reading.—It was good of you to send me your pocket-money. I do hope that you will hear from some cousins.

JANET GUZ, Clapton.—When time permits all questions will be answered. Perhaps you are first cousin to "The Elephant's Child."

IRVYN ISAACS, Coventry.—I thank you very much for your donation.

ROWENA NEMETH, Gateshead.—You certainly have reason for your pride. I like the nickname.

MARLENE PERRIN, Leeds.—What a pity that he was so busy. But, nevertheless, you and Estelle seem to have had a wonderful holiday. I am grateful for your kind response to my appeal.

S. POSEN, Salford.—There is no payment even if space were available, so I regret that I must refuse your request.

GEOFFREY I. ROSS, Stamford Hill.—How glad you must be to be home again. I thank you very much indeed or your donation.

"E.S.," Cardiff.—Your kind words and gift were greatly appreciated.

SONIA SANDLER, Sheffield.—The notepaper is very uncommon. Is it an original idea of your own?

GIFTS TO FUNDS

Children and Youth Aliyah

The League is endeavouring to collect £75 for this movement. All readers are asked to co-operate.

Estelle Barc, 3s. 6d.; Rita Barc, 2s. 6d.; Sylvia Canton, 5s.; Janet Guz, 5s.; Sylvia Hanstater, 2s. 6d.; Frances Roseman, 5s.; Mathilde and Lester Wacke, 10s. **Total to date: £3 12s.**

Wireless Sets for the Blind: Janet Guz, 2s. 6d. Home and Hospital for Jewish Incurables: Anonymous, 5s.; Barbara and Melvin Weston, 10s. London Jewish Hospital: Janet Guz, 2s. 6d.

PURIM COMPETITION

SENIORS.—Prizes will be awarded for the best stories appropriate to Purim.

JUNIORS.—Prizes will be given for a solution of the following jumbles:

REHEST	SHUASERUA
SLAWLOG	TIEOHAIP
ASHNUSH	REZHES
HIVTAS	RODACEIM
QATUENB	BRNOAAHH

Rules: (1) All competitors must be members of the League; juniors under 13; (2) Entries must be the unaided work of the competitor, bearing **full** names, age and address, and be sent by March 6, 1946.

NOTICE.—*All communications in connection with "Young Israel" must be addressed to "Auntie," THE JEWISH CHRONICLE, 88, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2.*

YOUNG ISRAEL LEAGUE

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

Full Name .....

Address .....

.....

FEBRUARY 1, 1946.

Incidentally . . .

GOLFING STORY

Travelling slightly north-west out of Marylebone or Paddington for about twenty miles, one comes to a little station called Seer Green, immediately before Beaconsfield (a district whose name, as all the world knows, was made famous by Disraeli—a piece of irony that will be apparent when I have told my tale). Seer Green is noted simply as a place where one may play golf. There is a golf course there on which a friend of mine played each week, up to a short time ago, for about three years. During that time he paid as a visitor £3 3s. a quarter. A fellow-player finally suggested that he become a regular member of the club. But, having then certain suspicions in his mind, my friend first prospected the ground with the club secretary—by mentioning that he was a Jew. The secretary seemed embarrassed, then asked him to wait a couple of weeks while *he* too prospected the ground. Some time later the secretary advised my friend to "forget" his potential application. Sheer anti-Semitism, you will guess, and your guess will be correct. But my friend added a sort of postscript which may contain a moral; before the war, he said, this golf club had approximately 600 members, at £10 10s. a year fee; last September its membership was 65!

* * *

KNOWING THEMSELVES

"Fifty-seven varieties," is a phrase connected with a certain food firm which has become a household word, and it comes originally from Canada. Now I have found another 57 varieties, also coming from Canada, but this time they indicate the religious creeds professed by Canadians in Ontario, as classified in the census there by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The table of them is republished in a pamphlet entitled "Religious Instruction in the Public Schools of Ontario," which describes the Jewish position, as presented by Rabbi Abraham I. Feinberg, in Toronto, on behalf of the Canadian Jewish Congress, to the Royal Commission on Education. It would take up too much space to quote the 57 varieties, but one may be permitted to wonder a little particularly at the 422 "New Dunkers," the 125 "Saints," the 161 "Believers," and, perhaps strangest of all, the 1,625 self-styled "Pagans." Or are they just the most honest?

* * *

FALLING FOR IBN SAUD

"Sixty-one-year-old Congresswoman Frances Bolton (R.—Ohio), who said of King Ibn Saud, 'He's terrific,' was not permitted to sit at the King's supper table while visiting with other Congressmen on a tour of the Middle East. While the male Congressmen ate camel meat and other delicacies at the table of the King, Representative Bolton dined in the harem." Thus relates a well-known American columnist, Drew Pearson, in the NEW YORK DAILY MIRROR. On which the JEWISH SPECTATOR, American Orthodox journal (edited by a woman, Dr. Trude Weiss-Rosmarin), comments: "Congresswoman Bolton has written rather sympathetically on the Arab League and their demands. Oh, yes, some ladies do like the good old-fashioned caveman stuff. Ibn Saud's advisers seem to know American ladies past the prime of life."

* * *

CHURCH PARADE?

During the stay-home curfew in Tel-Aviv at the end of December, it was necessary to hold a Brit Mila in a local hospital, but there was no Minyan present (writes my Jerusalem correspondent). The hospital director telephoned the local Jewish police officer and explained his predicament. That resourceful officer acted at once: he sent a platoon of ten Jewish constables marching off on their Mitzvah mission.

CHRONICLER.

RESIDENTIAL CLUBS FOR BLIND

A blind Jewish woman, Miss Victoria Maitland, who is professionally a concert singer, living at 16, Kingdon Road, West Hampstead, is the originator of an idea to open a number of residential and social clubs for blind war and civilian workers. A committee has been formed for the furtherance of this project, and the first club of its kind is to be opened, it is hoped, next June at 186, Willesden Lane, N.W.6.

This club will accommodate twelve residents and between 50 and 100 non-residents.

The club, states Miss Maitland, is registered with the Middlesex County Council, and the Committee that has been set up includes Mr. Cecil Hampton (financial adviser to the Royal Insurance Co., Lombard Street); Mr. H. F. Minter (Managing Director of Northdown Industries, Edgware); Mr. H. B. Tennant (Secretary of Northdown Industries); Mrs. Cynthia Fry (widow of one of the members of the Fry family, of chocolate fame); Mrs. Gill Johnstone (daughter-in-law of Sir George and Lady Johnstone); and Mrs. C. Cottrell, M.B.E. (of Reading). All members of the Committee are giving their services in a voluntary capacity. The club will be non-sectarian.

Miss Maitland has been for nearly twelve years engaged as organiser for the Greater London Fund for the Blind, Great Portland Street, and is still working for the Fund.

As part of the campaign to raise funds for the new project, the Committee is organising a variety show to be held at the Whitehall Theatre next April. A gift of £500 has been received from Sir Harold Bowden, O.B.E. (Chairman of the Raleigh Cycle Company).

Miss Maitland's sister is organist at the Princes Road Synagogue, Liverpool.

In the report last week of the awards to Capt. L. Kater, U.S. Army, it was stated that the Captain had been able to visit his "mother and sister" in London; this should have read his "parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Kater, and family."

ALDERMAN I. M. VOGLER has been appointed Chairman of the Stepney Food Control Committee.

HOME SECTION

Match-Making

SHOULD marriages be arranged, or should the selection of a life partner be left to chance and the promptings of the heart? This question perplexes many people, and the present is one of those periods when it is well to give a certain amount of thought to the matter. For a most depressing picture has been painted of the homes that have been set up in recent years. And every broken home represents a minor social problem, since in the majority of cases there are children to be provided for.

So we must revert to the much debated question whether it is not more likely that planned marriages will, after all, prove more satisfactory from the angle of family life than those which are made solely out of mutual attraction.

There is another point to note. The difficulties of the rehabilitation of women who have been serving in the Forces during the war years are a big factor. It is true that a number of young women in uniform have from time to time expressed their desire to have homes of their own and to return to the domestic type of life. But this was when they were still under the irksome rule of military discipline, and when any reversal of their type of life then seemed the ideal solution of their private yearnings. It is often quite a different matter when realities have to be faced, and in many cases already the Service woman who has returned to domestic life finds her days anything but satisfactory, and is filled with vague yearnings for her former excitements and company.

The only type of girl who really wants to set about home-making finds herself, very often thwarted on the threshold of her ambitions, for curiously enough the domestically inclined young woman, who would in fact make an ideal wife and mother, is in many cases the least sought after by her men friends.

The Least Fitted

Yet the glamorous, attractive girl probably will marry as soon as she elects to do so, even before she leaves the Services. But she, again, is often quite determined not to become domesticated or to give up any of the excitements and pleasures of single life. Thus we are faced with the probability of homes being set up by just those women who are least fitted to maintain them.

Here, for a start, is an obvious indication that some kind of planning for marriage is needed. So very much that is vital and valuable to the life of the whole community rests upon the success in marriage of the young people that it seems on the face of it illogical, when the whole world is planning, to leave this fundamental matter to chance.

A whole literature has grown up round the activities of the match-maker, from the professional Shadchan to the well-meaning aunts, but between planning the marriage of young people for financial or property reasons and really setting out to establish for them some lasting and satisfactory relationship capable of developing into a real marriage of true minds there is a vast difference. If some kind of system could be adopted that helped young people in the latter way, it would meet a serious need and be the source of inestimable advantage to the future of the world.

Of course, in attempting to bring together two young people, the material side cannot be totally excluded. The old tag about love flying out of the window when poverty comes in at the door is not without wisdom and meaning. But in the world as it is shaping now, the material needs of everybody seem to be becoming more and more looked after!

There still is, though, a wide difference between the upbringing and outlook of young people, and this should certainly be taken into account when it is deemed advisable to stimulate their interest in one another. The young man, for instance, who has known a home full of culture and the concomitants of wealth will not easily come to experience lasting affection for a young woman totally ignorant of these things. The outlook and philosophy of the two young people should also be taken into consideration, and no violence done to either party for the sake of arranging a marriage. The planning of marriages requires, in fact, more tact and diplomacy than is apparently necessary in our times to ensure goodwill among nations.

WELLINGTON ROAD TALMUD TORAH

In aid of the funds of the Talmud Torah attached to the Wellington Road Synagogue, N.16, a performance was given at the Grand Palais, Commercial Road, last week, of Mr. Joseph Markovitch's "Israel Lives and Laughs." As a result the Talmud Torah will benefit by a considerable sum, including £125 raised during the interval in the performance by Mr. L. Martin, who made the appeal and conducted an auction of varied gifts.

The Talmud Torah classes, said Mr. Petrook, President of the Synagogue, at a recent meeting, were now firmly established, under the headmastership of Rabbi Smith; with a roll of 60. They meet four times a week.

The Synagogue building was bombed during the war. The classrooms have been rebuilt.

CONCERT AIDS CHILD WAR-VICTIMS

Mr. Issy Bonn was among those who gave their services for the concert at the Hackney Empire on Sunday in aid of the establishment and maintenance of a Holiday Home by the North London Aid Society for child war-victims.

To this appeal Mrs. Van der Elst, who occupied one of the boxes, gave £425, and various other sums were given during the interval.

Among those on the stage during the interval for speeches were Dr. Fletcher, M.P. for E. Islington, and the Mayors of Finsbury and Islington.

Mr. Don Gilligham (Vice-President of the Society) welcomed the visitors, and the Chairman of the Society, Mr. H. Phillips, thanked the Committee, the packed audience, and the management of the theatre.

The concert resulted in £688 being raised.

HUNGARY TO-DAY

Mr. Barnett Janner, M.P., was in the chair at the Anglo-Palestinian Club on Sunday evening last, when Flight-Lieut. John Haire, M.P., spoke on "Soviet-Occupied Europe." Flight-Lieut. Haire, after stating that his visit to Hungary was an independent one, and he had paid his own expenses, described the procedure in the Hungarian elections, which he maintained were quite free and democratic. What other conclusion, he asked, could be arrived at when, despite all the so-called "Red" influence, the Communists were defeated.

He dealt with the inflation, due partly to the tremendous demands on Hungarian economy by the Russians in the form of reparations. The value of the pengo before the war was about 24 to the pound sterling. To-day the rate was 511,000 to the pound.

Mortality in Budapest, the speaker went on, was very high as the result of the dreadful lack of food. It was estimated that out of every 70 deaths, 60 were from starvation.

As to censorship of the press and radio, he observed that there was no pre-censorship of Hungary's 12 daily papers, although they were subject to suspension if they went "too far off the rails." He himself had been allowed to talk freely without script on the Hungarian radio, a circumstance that would certainly not be allowed here by the B.B.C. He found that there was no widespread violence.

Mr. Haire then went on to deal with the Jewish situation in Hungary. He said that he had found a tremendous amount of sympathy for the Jews. Large numbers had returned from Nazi concentration camps only to find their homes and their businesses occupied by others. This, of course, gave rise to many difficulties and misunderstandings. It was pitiful and painful to see the evidences of what had happened to the Jews during the war. Some dreadful things had occurred under the Szalasi regime, when the members of the Arrow Cross organisation ran amok.

Taken by and large, he would say that there was no very great anti-Semitic feeling in Hungary at the moment, but that it was present he would not deny. It was particularly so in Slovakia, where the most flagrant anti-Semitic excesses had occurred.

FINCHLEY SYNAGOGUE CLASSES

At the half-yearly meeting of the Finchley District Synagogue, presided over by Mr. Sydney Davis, a report of the work of the Education Committee was given by its Chairman, Mr. Salmond S. Levin. The income and expenditure, £1,252 and £1,137 respectively, had quadrupled. He said that there were 130 children on the roll and the Classes met four times weekly. Five pupils were taking Hebrew as a subject in the matriculation, and a class of seven was learning Mishna. Mr. Levin paid a tribute to the Headmaster, Dr. Stein, and his staff, and announced a gift of £100 from Mrs. Eva Fishman to provide annual prizes in memory of her son, Flying-Officer Boris Fishman.

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Company Meeting

MIDLAND BANK LIMITED

AID FOR INDUSTRY

The ordinary general meeting of the Midland Bank Limited was held on January 30 at the Head Office, Poultry, London, E.C.2.

The Chairman did not deliver a speech at the meeting. In place thereof a statement was circulated to the shareholders and the following are extracts from that statement by the Chairman, the Most Hon. The Marquess of Linlithgow, K.G., K.T., on the report of Directors and balance-sheet for the year to December 31, 1945.

After a warm tribute to the staff, of whom well over 8,000 from the Bank went into the services, the statement paid homage to 420 of them who had laid down their lives in the cause of freedom, and a further 25 who were killed as civilians by enemy action. In commenting upon the balance-sheet reference was made to the fact that the reserve fund had been raised to an amount equal to the paid-up capital.

The statement then observes:

The past year has seen the beginning of the changeover from war to peace conditions. Already there has been a marked increase not only in the volume of routine work, but also in the number of propositions and inquiries placed before us; there is no doubt reconversion is gaining momentum. A particularly gratifying revival is shown in the business of our overseas departments.

The reserve fund has been raised to an amount equal to the paid-up capital. Although deposits declined substantially in association with changes in the Government's borrowing arrangements, the trend still appears to be upward, and the total on December 31 at £1,000 millions, shows a rise of £56 millions on the year. More significant, perhaps, is the recovery in advances, which now exceed £175 millions, and stand at the highest level for four years. This movement is clear evidence of the re-expansion in peace-time industry and trade. Signs of reviving overseas trade are to be seen in acceptances and confirmed credits for which the total has multiplied by three over the year.

VICTORY AND OPPORTUNITY

The experimental spirit has been at work in the field of finance no less than in other branches of our national life, and the war has pressed forward the incorporation of monetary management within the general scheme of economic direction to the end of greater steadiness and general prosperity. The process has reached out to affect the banking system in several ways, through the close interaction of public and private finance and increasing co-operation between Government authorities, the central bank, and the commercial banks.

As you know, a change is shortly to take place in the constitutional relation between the authorities and the banking system. For a very long period, including two great wars, which imposed unexampled financial strain, the people of Britain have enjoyed immunity from banking failures—a record unsurpassed, if not indeed unequalled, in any other part of the world. This fact has fostered such ingrained confidence among the public in the security and ready availability of money placed with the banks that the changes brought about by proper constitutional process have been unaccompanied by any sign of active concern or uneasiness as to the maintenance of so fine a record. I think we may legitimately take it as a silent tribute to the banks, as well as to the intentions of the Government, that no untoward reactions have been seen from so delicate a legislative project.

The same gratifying observation can be made when we take a wider view. Over the years, bankers, Treasury officials, traders, and business men generally in all parts of the world have come to accept without question the security of funds placed in London and to recognise in the most practical ways its incomparable services to international commerce. It is this that has laid the foundations for what we now know as the sterling area; it is this element of well-grounded trust which has led not only various parts of the Empire and foreign countries closely associated with Britain in mutual trade, but others of more remote connection, to use London as the principal agency for their external financial operation. They do this, not under any political pressure or because of influence exercised by one government upon another, but simply as collections of shrewd and well-informed individuals assessing with complete realism and proper self-interest the facts and the prospects in Britain and elsewhere. Here too, there has happily been no sign of uneasiness abroad as to the effects of the constitutional changes.

I am sure you would wish me to express publicly the firm determination of the Board and management of this Bank to work loyally and progressively within the new framework. It will be our constant endeavour, now no less than in the past, to give the best possible service to the public at the lowest practicable cost—to achieve the highest common factor between our duty, as one part of a flexible monetary system, to the community as a going concern in its day-to-day business and our responsibility in the capacity of custodians of the liquid money resources of our customers.

ADAPTABILITY OF THE FINANCIAL SYSTEM

Coming to quite recent times, we see the same process of adaptation going forward. Two years ago my predecessor announced the readiness of this Bank to consider, in the interests of post-war business enterprise, applications for advances "based as much upon the character, integrity, and business capacity of the borrower as upon the extent and nature of his own material resources"; and already the total amount of these small "special advances" exceeds one-and-a-half million pounds, while their number has run into four figures. The past year, moreover, has seen the establishment of two new finance corporations, each with special functions in the promotion of business enterprise and improvement, and the banks have gladly undertaken to play their part in the provision of necessary funds and in ancillary tasks of co-operation. Further, to ensure adaptable service, we in this Bank have lately held meetings of our managers throughout the country for considering post-war business conditions, problems, and needs. In all this kind of thing the banker is looking beyond balance-sheets, technical borrowing arrangements, and the figures on a customer's account to the realities of economic effort and achievement that lie behind them—the mill, the factory, the farm and the shop, all operated by human beings with their individual capacities, ambitions, joys and tribulations.

Even though the State, both positively and as a restraining, controlling force, is taking nowadays a far larger part than ever before in the economic life of the nation, private enterprise has still a wide field of operation. The securing of our livelihood as a nation, in a competitive world requires the fullest exercise of the old and tried qualities of innovation and readiness to venture personal resources, and for this a reasonable degree of continuity in Government policy is indispensable. We may look, moreover, for continuing interchange of information and ideas between Government departments and representative organs of industry, trade and finance. In consultation and collaboration, on terms of mutual confidence and trust, is to be found the way to more effective use of the nation's assets for the general good. We in this country are not blessed with a superabundance of natural resources; but we have the precious asset which consists in the capacity to work together for a common purpose and to maintain unity without insistence on uniformity. We have, in government or management, to rely about high qualities of ingenuity, courage, and resource which, just as they have raised our standard of living in the past and carried us through the crises of war, can bear us forward through the turmoil of surrounding conditions to a new era of national welfare in which, as our share, a new framework of economic and social relations which we can be proud to hand on to succeeding generations along with the liberties we have secured twice within a generation to safeguard.

Investments & Securities

Considerable activity is experienced in stock markets day by day. At the same time the feeling in the market is not particularly confident.

It is true that the splendid profit figures and dividend announced for 1945 by F. W. Woolworth brought a feeling of optimism to the industrial sections. The improvement proved to be short-lived and the section soon returned to a state of apathy.

Values on the whole are very well held. This is largely due to the shortage of supplies, and the persistent strength of the Gilt Edged market. That section is more or less controlled by a belief that eventually the Treasury will embark on fresh borrowing at low rates of interest.

WOOLWORTH DIVIDEND

Profits of F. W. Woolworth for 1945 increased by £1,379,802 to £7,249,447, before providing for taxation. Tax provision to date requires £3,154,293, or £94,491 more than in the previous year.

The Directors provide a further £1,000,000, against only £450,000 for future taxation. Profit after meeting all tax requirements is up by £735,311 at £3,095,154. Final ordinary dividend is kept at 1s. 9d. per unit, less tax, again making 2s. 3d. per unit for the year, or 45 per cent. less tax.

An additional cash bonus of 6d. per unit, less tax, is to be paid, so that the year's dividend is 2s. 9d. per 5s. unit, or 55 per cent. against 45 per cent. less tax. The carry forward is raised by £522,654 to £7,917,836. The 5s. units improved on the news, and now stand at 85s. 3d. xd.

ALEXANDERS DISCOUNT

In view of the growth of business in recent years the Directors of Alexanders Discount Company intend to create 400,000 new ordinary shares of £2 each (£1 paid). The shares will be offered to existing ordinary shareholders at 80s. a share in the proportion of one new for two shares now held.

This is regarded as a most interesting development. The company occupies a leading position in the Discount Market of London. It has a splendid dividend record.

A report of 1945 was recently issued, which showed that the earning position had been fully maintained. The existing £2 shares (£1 paid) stand around 91s. Dividend for some years has been 17½ per cent.

CINEMA CONVERSION

Associated British Picture Corporation intend to redeem outstanding debenture stock in the company, also preference shares and income certificates in Union Cinemas Ltd. This will be effected by an issue of 4,500,000 4½ per cent cumulative pre-preference shares of £1 each at 22s. 6d. a share.

Holders of the 4½ per cent. first debenture, redeemable at 103 per cent., are offered 90 of the new pre-preference at 22s. 6d. and cash for 35s. for every £100 of stock exchanged.

Holders of Union Cinema first and second preference, redeemable at 22s. each, are offered 96 pre-preference at 22s. 6d. plus £2 in cash for every 100 shares exchanged. Union Cinema certificate holders are offered 90 new pre-preference at 22s. 6d. and cash for 15s. for every £100 of certificates.

Mr. H. A. Trotter, who has been a Director of the Alliance Assurance Co. Ltd., since 1905 and was Deputy Chairman from 1934 to 1945, has tendered his resignation, which was accepted with deep regret.

Company Meeting

Westminster Bank Limited

INDUSTRY'S NEEDS

The Annual Ordinary General Meeting of Westminster Bank Limited was held on January 30, at 41, Lothbury, London, E.C.

The following is a summary of the statement by the Chairman, the Hon. Rupert E. Beckett, circulated with the report and accounts.

The accounts of the year 1945 revealed a position of strength and liquidity. The total of current and deposit accounts was £43 millions above the previous year's figures, and would have been considerably higher but for substantial withdrawals in October and November last, when the public made large investments in the 2½ per cent National War Bonds 1954/56 and 3 per cent Savings Bonds "B" 1965/75 in anticipation of the withdrawal of these tap issues from the market, which took place on December 15 last. The increased deposits had been directed into liquid assets, and there had been a welcome increase of nearly £8 millions in advances.

The result, on the year's trading, after providing for all taxation including National Defence Contribution, showed a profit of £3,405,592, against £3,366,907 for 1944, and were the best since 1939. The dividends were the same as for 1944, and again £300,000 each had been allocated to officers' pension fund and to bank premises fluctuation account.

The Government has decreased in October last by ½ per cent the rates on Treasury Deposit Receipts and on Treasury Bills, and the Call Money Rate had followed suit. As 48·79 per cent of the Bank's money lodged was employed under these three heads, it was obvious that these changes would bring about a substantial depletion of income. The clearing banks had met this to some extent by eliminating interest allowed on current accounts, and allowing a uniform rate of ½ per cent on deposit accounts.

STRAIN OF WAR

Six years of world war had naturally affected our nation and commonwealth in varying degrees, but these small islands had felt the strain perhaps more than any.

The nation had recently elected to office a Socialist Government, which seemed bent on pressing forward with all speed its programme of nationalisation for many major industries. The Bill to nationalise the Bank of England included in its provisions power to "direct" the commercial banks. The banks of this country had a reputation second to none throughout the world, and had withstood the searching blasts of two wars. Why, then, were the activities of the commercial banks to come under the dead hand of officialdom?

Industry as a whole was in a state of perplexity and indecision at present; at the very time it needed every aid and encouragement to go forward, because of the unknown scope and detailed working of nationalisation. How could our industries be expected to plan ambitious programmes and put them in train until their anxieties were allayed and their future status made clear?

The loan proposals recently discussed in Washington were on the right lines and there was no alternative to the loan. Our Commonwealth and Empire could not, with all the goodwill in the world, help us out successfully. It would mean economic war between dollar and sterling blocs, and possible estrangement from America, at the very time when work, unity and harmony were essential. It would be unreasonable to expect that sterling area countries would still be willing to go on extending credit to us indefinitely to buy from them. Our pressing need—apart from other considerations—dictated our turning to America in the present bare state of our factory and larder.

In the pursuit of high and stable employment, countries might prove hesitant to make a determined onslaught on existing trade barriers, but international loan obligations could be fulfilled only by the passage of goods from debtor to creditor countries and without adequate acceptance of imports, principal and interest payments would be jeopardised, if not indeed rendered impossible.

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CONCERTS

STOLL THEATRE, KINGSWAY,
LONDON PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA
SUNDAY CONCERTS, Sunday next at 3 p.m.
ERNEST ANSERMET
LOLA BOBESCO
SCHUBERT: Symphony No. 8 ("Unfinished")
LALO: Symphonie espagnole
STRAVINSKY: Petrushka.
5/6 to 12/6 (unres. 2/6). HOL. 3703.

JEAN PLANEL (Tenor)
HENRIETTE ROGET (Organist)
will give a recital at
WEST LONDON SYNAGOGUE,
Upper Berkeley Street, W.1
TUESDAY NEXT, FEB. 5, at 7
Admission free. Collection for restoration of Organ in Rue de la Victoire Synagogue, Paris.
Programme includes PEROTIN, PURCELL, RAMEAU, BACH, FRANCK, and world first performance of nine Preludes for Organ by DARIUS MILHAUD.

HAROLD HOLT SUNDAY CONCERTS
Royal Albert Hall, THIS SUNDAY at 3
(Under auspices: Orchestral Concerts Society)
LONDON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
Soloist
ISO ELINSON
Conductor
EDRIC CUNDELL
Beethoven Programme
12/-, 9/-, 7/6, 6/-, 4/-, 3/6, 2/-, at R.A. Hall (KEN. 3661), Chappell's, 50 New Bond St., W.1 (MAY 7600).

ROYAL ALBERT HALL
MUSARTS (by arrangement with Reynolds News presents (under auspices of People's Plays Ltd.)
National Symphony Orchestra
TUESDAY, FEB. 12, at 7
Overture: Romeo and Juliet — Tchaikovsky
Rhapsody on a Theme of Paganini for Pianoforte and Orchestra — Rachmaninoff
MOISEIWITSCH
Symphony No. 5 in E minor — Tchaikovsky
Conductor: **ALBERT COATES**
5/6, 5/-, 7/6, 10/6, 12/6, at R.A. Hall (KEN. 3661), Chappell's, 50 New Bond Street, W.1 (MAY 7600), usual Agents, and
IBBS & TILLETT, 124 Wigmore Street, W.1 (WEL 8418).

ROYAL ALBERT HALL
TUESDAY NEXT, FEB. 5, at 7
Concert in aid of
THE JEWISH MARINE LEAGUE
(To open the door for Jewish youth to seafaring professions)
FISTOULARI
with his
LONDON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
(Leader: GEORGE STRATON)

Gertrude Holt — Fistoulari — Max Kosta — Anthony Pini

Hebrew Music predominant (Programme tart. S. Kisilevsky)
Hebrew Songs by Milner and Sidney Kisilevsky
Overture on Jewish Theme — Prokofiev
Schelomo, Rhapsody for Cello and Orch. — Bloch
Concerto for Violin and Orch. — Mendelssohn
1812 — Tchaikovsky

Tickets, 42/-, 21/-, 12/6, 7/6, 5/-, 3/6, 2/6, from Royal Albert Hall (KEN. 3661), Chappell's (MAY 7600), usual Agents, and
IBBS & TILLETT, 124, Wigmore Street, W.1

THEATRES

COLISEUM CHARING CROSS TEM. 1161
Evgs. 6.30. Mats. Mon. Wed. Thurs. Sat. 2.30
Emile Littler presents
A ROBERT NESBITT PRODUCTION
"THE NIGHT & THE MUSIC"
VIC OLIVER, Jill Manners and 150 Artistes.

PALACE Shaftesbury Avenue, W.1 GER. 6834
Evgs. 6.30. Wed. & Sat. 2.30. Last weeks.
"GAY ROSALINDA"
(Fledermaus) By JOHANN STRAUSS
TARA BARRY — RICHARD DOLMAN
IRENE AMBRUS — JAMES ETHERINGTON
RICHARD TAUBER Conducting Symphony Orchestra

PHOENIX CHARING X ROAD TEM. 8611
Evgs. 6.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.15
CICELY COURTNEIDGE in
"UNDER THE COUNTER"
CYRIL RAYMOND — THORLEY WALTERS
Jeanne Stuart
HARTLEY POWER

STOLL Kingsway Holborn 3703
Evgs. 6.30. Mats. Wed. Thurs. Sat. 2.30
Jack Hylton presents
"FOR CRYING OUT LOUD"
NERVO & KNOX — WILL HAY
Billy Caryll and Hilda Mundy

ADELPHI (Tem. 7611) Evenings 6.30. Mats. Tues., Wed., Thurs., Sat., 2.15. JACK HYLTON presents BUD FLANAGAN in **"CINDERELLA,"** with JEAN ADRIENNE, LOIS GREEN.

ALDWYCH (Tem. 6404) Evgs. 6.30. Wed. Sat. 2.30. Firth Shephard's **THE HASTY HEART.** "A 'must' for everyone."—*Daily Sketch.* "Audience roared with laughter."—*Evg. Standard.*

COMEDY (Whi. 2578) Evgs. 6.45. Sat. 5.15 and 7.45. Tues. 2.45. GEORGE GEE in **"SEE HOW THEY RUN."** BERYL MASON.

EMBASSY (Pri. 2211) Evgs. (ex. M.) 7. Sa. 4.45 & 7.45. **"Now The Day Is Over."** Tues. next: 7. D. Henderson's **"Mr. Bowling Buys a Newspaper"**

GRAND PALAIS, 127-139, Commercial Road, E.1. Bis. 2646. London Yiddish Folks Theatre. Mrs. N. Isaacovitch presents Mark Markov and Eta Topel and Star Cast. Sat. Sun. (3 D.S.L.) and Tues. **"YEARNING HEARTS."** Mon. **"THE IRON WOMAN."** Wed. **"A BRIEVELE DER MAMA."**

HIPPODROME (Ger. 3272) 6.15. Mats. Wed. Sat. 2.15. Tom Arnold presents IVOR NOVELLO in **"PERCHANCE TO DREAM."**

LYRIC (Ger. 3686) Evgs. 6.30. Mats. Weds. Sats. 2.30. MARY MORRIS and PETER GLENVILLE in **DUET FOR TWO HANDS,** by Mary Hayley Bell, with Elwyn Brook-Jones, Alison Leggatt, Merle Tottenham.

NEW YIDDISH THEATRE, Folk House, Adler Street, E.1. Tel. BIS. 3320. Saturday Evening 7, Sunday, Mat. 3 p.m. evg. 7 p.m. and Mon. 7 p.m. Abraham Goldfaden's greatest musical comedy, **"THE TWO KOONY LEMELS."** Tues. 7 p.m. **"THE SUN RISES AGAIN."** Wed. & Thur. 7 p.m. **"THE TWO KOONY LEMELS."**

PALLADIUM Argyll Street (Gerrard 7373) 2.30 and 6.20. GEORGE BLACK'S **"HAPPY AND GLORIOUS."** TOMMY TRINDER. 2nd Yr.

PLAYHOUSE (Whi. 4788). Evgs. 6.30. Mats. Th. Sat. 2.30. SOPHIE STEWART, RICHARD BIRD, **"LADY FROM EDINBURGH."** Over 750 perfs.

PRINCE OF WALES (Whi. 8681). Twice Daily 2.30 and 6.30. TOM ARNOLD'S musical **"FINE FEATHERS,"** with JACK BUCHANAN.

PRINCES (Tem. 6596) Evg. 6.30. Wed. Sat. 2.30. Jack Waller's **"MERRIE ENGLAND."** Heddle Nash, Linda Gray, Dennis Noble.

SAVILLE (Tem. 4011) Evgs. 6.30. Th. Sat. 2.30. **"BIG BOY."** FRED EMNEY, RICHARD Hearne. "Funniest Musical." Last weeks.

SAVOY (Tem. 8888) Evgs. 6.30. Mats. Wed. Sat. 2.30. **"THE FIRST GENTLEMAN".** ROBERT MORLEY and WENDY HILLER.

ST. JAMES' (Whi. 3903). Robert Donat presents **"THE GLASS SLIPPER"** by Herbert and Eleanor Farjeon. A Pantomime with Music, Ballet and Harlequinade. Evgs. 6.30. Mats. Wed. Th. Sat. 2.30. Music by Clifton Parker.

ST. MARTIN'S 6.45. Sat. 7.45. Th. Fri. 2.45. KENETH KENT in Edward Percy's Thriller, **"THE SHOP AT SLY CORNER."** Approaching Second Year. Also extra Mats. Mon. Wed. Th. 2.45. Sat. 2.15 & 4.45. SONIA DRESDEL in Maugham's **"THE SACRED FLAME."** Tem. 1441.

STRAND (Tem. 2660) Evgs. 6.30. Th. Sat. 2.30. Firth Shephard's **"ARSENIC & OLD LACE."** L. Braithwaite, M. Jerrold, N. Wayne. 4th Year.

VICTORIA PALACE (Vic. 1317) Evgs. (ex. Sats.) 6.30. Wed. Thurs. 2.30. Sat. 5.15 and 8.0 p.m. LUPINO LANE in the Famous **"ME & MY GIRL,"** with GEO. GRAVES. Over 5,000 perfs.

WESTMINSTER (Vic. 0283). Evenings 6.30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2.30. Clifford Bax's **"GOLDEN EAGLE."** Claire Luce, Tom Thatcher, Arthur Wontner, David Horne.

WHITEHALL (Whi. 6692) 6.30. Th. Sat. 2.30. **"WORM'S EYE VIEW."** Ronald Shiner, Jack Hobbs. Made my ribs ache.—*S. Chron.*

WINTER GARDEN (Hol. 8881) Evgs. 6.30. Th. & Sat. 2.30. ANGELA BADDELEY & JOHN STUART in Ibsen's **"A DOLL'S HOUSE,"** by N. Ginsbury. With A. SOFAER. Season ends Feb. 9.

LONDON PALLADIUM, Argyll Street, W.1
(By kind permission of General Theatre Corporation Ltd.)
An Evening With The Stars
(In aid of the J.N.F. Charitable Trust)
ON SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 10, at 6.30 p.m.
Arranged by the Hampstead Garden Suburb Zionist Society, the Finchley and Hampstead Garden Suburb Women's Zionist Society, and the Hampstead Garden Suburb J.N.F. Commission.
Afrique; Max Bacon; Eric Barker; Jack and Daphne Barker; Edric Connell; Dela Lipinskaya; Jose Fearon and Charles Gillespie; Lorna Martin; Melsa; Ronald Frankau (with Monte Crick at the Piano); Francesco Ticciatti; Jack Robson and His Orchestra.
Compere—Gerry Wilmot.
Tickets: £3 3s., £2 2s., £1 1s., 10/6, and 5/- obtainable from—The Organiser, Miss E. Schuster, 65, Southampton Row, W.C.1 (MUSeum 6111 19); Mrs. E. Benn, 103, Brim Hill, N.2 (TUDor 7224) and Mrs. A. Wynick, 22, Vivian Way, N.2 (TUDor 2854).
Box office will be open all day on day of Concert, February 10.

EAST LONDON J.N.F. COMMISSION
ALL STAR CONCERT
at the
WHITEHALL THEATRE
WHITEHALL, S.W.1
on SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 3, at 6.30 p.m.
with
Ronald Frankau, Max Bacon, Wee Georgie Wood, Jack & Daphne Barker, Jose Fearon & Charles Gillespie, etc.
Tickets 10/6 to £3 3s., obtainable from Miss H. Baum, 65, Southampton Row, London, W.C.1, and on the day of the performance, Box Office will be open from 3 p.m.

NON-STOP REVUES

WINDMILL, Picc. Circus, REVUDEVILLE. 15th yr. 191st Edn. (1st wk.). Cont. dly. 12.15-9.30. Last perf. 7.50. A VIVIAN VAN DAMM PRODUCTION "WE NEVER CLOSED"

CINEMAS

ACADEMY CINEMA (Ger. 2981) Personal appearance of FRANCOISE ROSAY at the Gala Première of her film, "A WOMAN DISAPPEARED" (Directed by Jacques Feyder), on Tuesday, February 5, at 6.30 p.m. Book now.

CARLTON, Haymarket LADD, DONLEVY, BENDIX, FITZGERALD, in "TWO YEARS BEFORE THE MAST"(A). Weekdays Cont. 10 a.m. Sundays open 3 p.m.

DOMINION, Tottenham Court Rd. Com. Feb. 3 NOEL COWARD'S "BRIEF ENCOUNTER"(A) "Pillow Of Death"(A). News, Etc.

EMPIRE (Ger. 1234) 10-10. The International Sensation, "THE LAST CHANCE"(U) with John Hoy, E. G. Morrison, Luisa Rossi.

EMPIRE, Mile End Feb. 4, 6 days. John Garfield, Eleanor Parker, "Forever In Love"(A) Sidney Toler, "The Scarlet Clue"(A).

GAUMONT STATE, Kilburn Com. Feb. 4. Van Johnson, Esther Williams, "THRILL OF A ROMANCE"(A) (Col.). "Dogs At Work"(U)

GAUMONT, Haymarket (Whi. 6655) Betty Grable, John Payne, June Haver, "THE DOLLY SISTERS"(A) (Technicolor)

GOLDERS GREEN LIDO Feb. 4, 6 days. Van Johnson, Esther Williams, "THRILL OF A ROMANCE"(A) (Tech.). "DOGS AT WORK"(U)

GOLDERS GREEN REGAL Feb. 4, 6 days. Danny Kaye, Virginia Mayo, "Wonder Man"(A) William Gargan, "Midnight Man Hunt"(A).

LONDON PAVILION Daily 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. Suns. from 3.0 p.m. CONSTANCE BENNETT, "MADAME PIMPERNEL"(A) GRACIE FIELDS

LEICESTER SQ. THEATRE (Whi. 5252) Deanna Durbin, Chas. Laughton, Franchot Tone, "BECAUSE OF HIM"(U) Perfs. 12.5, 2.15, 4.35, and 7.5 p.m.

MARBLE ARCH PAVILION (May. 5142) Betty Grable, John Payne, June Haver, "THE DOLLY SISTERS"(A) (Technicolor)

NEW GALLERY, Regent Street (Reg. 8080) Merle Oberon, Claude Rains, Charles Korvin, "THIS LOVE OF OURS"(A). News, etc.

NEW VICTORIA (opp. Vic. Stn.) Com. Feb. 3. NOEL COWARD'S "BRIEF ENCOUNTER"(A) "Swinging On A Rainbow"(U). News, Etc.

ODEON, Hendon Feb. 4, 6 days. Danny Kaye, "WONDER MAN"(A). William Gargan, Ann Savage, "MIDNIGHT MAN HUNT"(A).

ODEON, Marble Arch (Pad 8011) "CAESAR AND CLEOPATRA"(U) Weekdays, Doors open 12.30 p.m., showing at 1.0, 3.20, 5.45, and 8.10 p.m. Sundays from 3 p.m.

ODEON, Swiss Cottage Feb. 4, 6 days. Danny Kaye, "WONDER MAN"(A). William Gargan, Ann Savage, "MIDNIGHT MAN HUNT"(A).

PLAZA, Piccadilly Circus, W.1 (Whi. 8944) Dorothy Lamour, Patric Knowles "MASQUERADE IN MEXICO"(A) Wkdys. cont. 10 a.m. Suns. open 3 p.m.

RIALTO, Coventry Street BING CROSBY, BOB HOPE, DOROTHY LAMOUR, in "ROAD TO UTOPIA"(A)

SAVOY, Stoke Newington Feb. 4, 6 days. John Garfield, Eleanor Parker, "Forever In Love"(A) Sidney Toler, "The Scarlet Clue"(A).

STAMFORD HILL REGENT Feb. 4. Bing Crosby, Rise Stevens, "Going My Way"(U) Fred MacMurray, "Pardon My Past"(A).

STOKE NEWINGTON VOGUE Sunday, Feb. 3, 4 days. Richard Greene, Patricia Medina, "DON'T TAKE IT TO HEART"(U). Thurs. Feb. 7, 3 days. Errol Flynn, Claude Rains, "THE SEA HAWK"(A). Latest Screen News in every programme. Prices 1/- and 1/9.

STUDIO ONE (12.45-10) Yvette Chauvire, "LA MORT DU CYGNE"(U) (Ballarina) (Fr.). Supported by "GULLIVER'S TRAVELS"(U) etc.

SUPER, Stamford Hill Mon., Feb. 4. John Garfield, "FOREVER IN LOVE"(A) Sidney Toler, "THE SCARLET CLUE"(A)

TIVOLI, Strand (Tem. 5625) Com. Feb. 3 Johnny Weismuller, "TARZAN AND THE LEOPARD WOMAN"(U). "Shady Lady"(A).

TROXY, Stepney Commencing Feb. 4 "THOSE ENDEARING YOUNG CHARMS"(A) "HERE COMES THE SUN"(U). News, Etc.

WARNER, Leicester Square (Ger. 3423) GARY COOPER INGRID BERGMAN "SARATOGA TRUNK"(A) For times of showing see Daily Press

Entertainments

Cinema

TRAGEDY OF THE REFUGEES

An Intensely Moving Film

The Last Chance, the new film at the Empire, Leicester Square, tells, in the space of an hour and three quarters, something of the tragic story of Europe's refugees, in a simple tale of common suffering illumined by self-sacrifice and high endeavour, writes THE JEWISH CHRONICLE Film Critic. The picture is a Swiss production, and it deals with the escape of three Allied soldiers, a British major and lieutenant (E. G. Morrison and John Hoy), and an American sergeant (Ray Reagan), from captivity in Italy at the time that country is being liberated.

They come across a pitiful collection of fugitives from Nazi tyranny, French, German, Austrian, Czech, Dutch, Polish, Yugoslav, and Jewish, all trying to get across the Alps into neutral Switzerland and safety. The Jews of the party are an old Jewish tailor, Hillel, and his little niece, Channele. In these two, played by nameless refugees, the world will see one aspect of what it is pleased to call "The Jewish problem."

As the action proceeds, a crisis develops in which the soldiers, after deciding to help the party to safety, realise the almost insurmountable dangers that threaten. The temptation to abandon the project is great. One man, the young British lieutenant, steps forward and forces the decision to go on. But there must be no stragglers. Those who fall by the way must be left to their fate.

"Cast Us Not Off . . ."

The two Jews bravely endure all the dangers and difficulties of the journey. But the aged tailor falters at last. He drops exhausted in the snow.

There ensues a scene that, for Jews at any rate, is heartrending in its poignancy. The rest of the party struggle on. "Fetter" Hillel, feeling the end has come, turns, as ever in the history of the Jew, to his God in the time of trouble and distress. Raising himself on his elbow, he recites in Hebrew, and in a tone of quiet resignation that is intensely dramatic, the moving passage from the 71st Psalm, which begins: "O cast us not off in the time of old age; Forsake us not when our strength faileth."

The child, racked with fright, runs to the American, and he helps the old man along. But the Nazi patrol sent to seal off the pass, catches up with the party. The unspeakable Germans fire upon the defenceless people seeking refuge and the Jew is hit.

The child runs about wildly and hysterically over his dead body. It is an insupportably affecting moment. She is gently taken away and the party, now sadly reduced, arrives at the Swiss frontier.

The young British officer is also hit and is carried across the frontier. He refuses to be taken to hospital until the Swiss authorities agree to allow the civilian refugees to remain. By that time it is too late to save his life. John Hoy gives a masterly characterisation in the part of this officer, and reveals all the finer feelings and considerateness an Englishman is capable of.

An insight into the misery and the agony of the Jew, and indeed of all homeless wanderers, is shown starkly, vividly, and withal realistically.

The King has asked for a copy of the film to be sent to him for private viewing.

Two Years Before The Mast (Carlton, Haymarket), based on a novel by Richard Henry Dana, Jnr., is a stirring tale of the sea. The brutalities it depicts were only too typical throughout the eighteenth century, and the public will not easily stomach the coarse ugliness of the life on board the brig Pilgrim that the picture so graphically portrays. Howard de Silva is the scoundrelly bullying shipmaster, while Alan Ladd is the shanghaied son of the ship's owner. Brian Donlevy, whose account of the miseries of the sailor's life ultimately brought much-needed reforms to the American Marine. William Bendix, as the not-so-hard-hearted chief mate, and Darryl Hickman as the lovable cabin-boy, do extremely well. But the "love interest," with Esther Fernandez, Mexican beauty, could well have been omitted. (Director: John Farrow; 1 hour 33 minutes: "A.")

Because of Him (Leicester Square Theatre) is just a happy frolic, designed to give Charles Laughton a chance to take a rise out of himself and to enable Deanna Durbin to delight us with her natural charm and freshness of voice. Deanna, a teashop waitress, deceives Charles, a big-wig of the Broadway stage, into giving her a part in a play written by Franchot Tone. Of course, they both fall in love with her. And, of course, Franchot is the lucky man—after, equally of course, Deanna has sung "Danny Boy," and Tosti's "Good-bye." I forecast a great popular success for this. (Director: Richard Wallace; 1 hour 28 mins.: "A.")

The Last Hill (Tatler, Charing Cross Road) is an enacted story of the heroic defence by the Russians of Sevastopol in 1942. I have no doubt that the picture was made to spur on the Russian people to redoubled effort. Therefore one must not be too critical of the histrionic methods which are forced, unreal, and overdone. No man begins to sing before flinging himself under a Nazi tank, to be followed by his comrades, all singing in turn. One does, however, get an insight into the Russian point of view on many things. (Director: S. Dereviansky; 1 hour 28 mins.: "A.")

F.H.S.

Theatre

DEATH OF A RAT

Jan de Hartog, whose recent play "Skipper next to God," attracted so much attention, has followed it quickly with a new play at the Lyric Theatre, Hammersmith. He should now really rest and think a while, before he tries again, for it is evident that whilst he has a searching mind, gifted with a keen sense of the proper function of the human outline in the world of ideas, there is a disappointing lack in his technical equipment, which just prevents him from striking home the full drama of all he wishes to convey. The rat which dies unexpectedly on the laboratory table is

Entertainments continued on next page

Daily from 12.30 p.m. ENVOY Sunday from 3.0
KILBURN HIGH ROAD (MAI. 6767)
SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 3 FOR SEVEN DAYS
ANNE BAXTER RALPH BELLAMY
"GUEST IN THE HOUSE"(A)
1.55, 5.5, and 8.15 p.m. Sunday: 3.35 and 6.55 p.m.
ANN SHERIDAN GEORGE BRENT
"HONEYMOON FOR THREE"(A)
12.40, 3.50, and 7.0 p.m. Sunday: 5.30 p.m.

Will Hold You Spellbound

DAVID O. SELZNICK presents
Ingrid Bergman Gregory Peck
in Alfred Hitchcock's
SPELLBOUND (A)
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Together—Taunting & Tempestuous
SARATOGA TRUNK A
with FLORA ROBSON
A HAL B. WALLIS production Directed by SAM WOOD
WARNER Leicester Square GER.3423 BEGINS TO-DAY

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High Road, East Finchley (opp. E. Finchley Stn.) TUD. 2233
SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 3 FOR SEVEN DAYS
REX HARRISON LILLI PALMER
"THE RAKE'S PROGRESS" (A)
12.50, 3.15, 5.45, and 8.15 p.m. Sunday: 4.5 and 6.50 p.m.

Golders Green—ODEON
(LATE ORPHEUM) PHONE SPE. 9741
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 4 FOR SIX DAYS
"Snow White And The Seven Dwarfs"(U)
2.4, 5.23, and 8.40 p.m.
BING CROSBY
"DIXIE"(A)
12.35, 3.45, and 7.5 p.m.

Paramount presents
ALAN LADD
BRIAN DONLEVY
WILLIAM BENDIX
BARRY FITZGERALD
"TWO YEARS BEFORE THE MAST" A
CARLTON HAYMARKET
Wkdys. Cont. 10 a.m. Sun. open 3 p.m.

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ARTURO de CORDOVA
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VAN JOHNSON
ESTHER WILLIAMS
in THRILL OF A ROMANCE
IN TECHNICOLOR A
DOGS AT WORK U

Cinemas continued on next page

ENTERTAINMENTS, continued

both a real and a symbolic one; illustrative of the argument which the tuberculous girl, the scientist, and the elderly professor in cold-blooded scientific manner are carrying on. Yolan, the girl, should, according to all medical precepts, already be dead, and it is the older scientist who realises that her gifts of pre-vision are not fake, but show that her spirit transcending over her body is keeping what should be decaying matter alive. If this gift of hers is explored here may be the key to the riddle of the soul and the universe. But the rat dies, and Yolan dies, leaving nothing more than a glimpse of her vision behind her. Written with great sincerity, the play had it received tremendous acting, might have swept the audience with it as it groped towards the stars. Unfortunately, however, the production was on a subdued note, and Pamela Brown, from whom one might have expected ecstasy when she was telling of her vision seemed so determined to be naturalistic, that the great scene never once touched the emotions and in fact, had almost a frivolous tone. Robert Harris, also, could have done with less restraint, and Alastair Sim alone, in spite of some famous mannerisms carried real conviction in the part of the professor.

C.L.

"HARD TO BE A JEW"

"Sholem Aleichem's" masterly of humorous situation is well demonstrated in that grand comedy of his, "Hard to be a Jew." If humour arises—as it largely does—out of misfortune, then Jewish humour is well supplied with source. The particular setting of this Yiddish classic, which the New Yiddish Theatre in Adler Street has now added to its repertoire, is a town in Tsarist Russia and the difficulty of Jewish existence there. But the plight of the Jew is emphasised by "Sholem Aleichem" only to the extent that the situation requires. He is more concerned with the humorous exploitation of that situation—which concerns a Gentile student's exchange of identity with a Jewish student for one year in order to discover whether it really is as he has heard, so hard to be a Jew. By the end of the play, when he finds himself chosen as scapegoat in a blood accusation, he is left in no doubt at all. Yes the final note is a dramatic one, but for the most part comedy prevails, and it is enriched by the delightful performances of Meier Tzelniker, Clara Meisels, Anna Tzelniker and Paul Goldstein as the Shapiro household, and Sholome Cohen and David Segal as the students. It was especially good to hear the hearty laughter of 40 here survivors of the Nazi horror camps who had been brought by coach to Adler Street.

A.B.L.

CINEMAS Continued from previous page

SOVIET FILM AGENCY presents
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LAST HILL
A Story of the Evacuation of Sebastopol in 1942 (8)
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BORN OF STORMS (U)
A Documentary of Soviet Youth
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SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 3. Dance to Maurice Berg and his Band. 8 p.m.
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 4. Jewish Poblems Study Group. "A Book Talk." Speaker: Dr. Brasch. 8 p.m.
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 5. Welcome back to Professor Brodetsky and Mr. Pierre Gildesgame. To be held at Adolph Tuck Hall, Woburn House, Woburn Place, W.C.1. 7.30 p.m.
The Maccabi Players present "THE SHINING HOUR," by Keith Winter. February 7, 9, and 10. 7.30 p.m.

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PRIVATE DANCE, SATURDAY, FEB. 2
The Committee regret that as the demand for tickets has been so great, there will be none available at the door.

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Admission 7/6. Spot Prizes. Dancing, 7.30 to 11.30 p.m. Refreshments. Evening Dress Optional

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Printed in Great Britain for the Proprietors by THE BUCKS FREE PRESS, LTD., High Wycombe, Bucks., and published at 88, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2. Sole Agents for AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND, Messrs. Gordon and Gotch, Ltd., and for SOUTH AFRICA, Central News Agency.— FEBRUARY 1, 1946.